THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

CARLOTTA.

Family Arrangement for the Treatment of Her Health.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 10.

We receive afflicting news from Miramar. The Empress Carlotta, separated about a year ago from her husband, deprived during more than three months of all direct intelligence, and after having become a prey since the departure of the French troops to the keenest emotions and most poignant anxieties, has just fallen into a moral prostration of the most alarming character. Her Majesty no longer seems to have any consciousness of what is passing around her, and remains plunged in a gloomy reverie from which Dr. Illek has not for a moment been able to rouse her, not even when he announced the cruel event which wounds her so cruelly in her dearest affections. The complete indifference with which the unfortunate Princess received that redoubtable blow but too well justifies the fear that science will now be powerless to save that fine intellect.

As Dr. Illek had, from the first, made himself responsible for the cure of the Empress, Maximilian I, who had placed all his confidence in him, left him absolute master of the treatment to be followed. For that reason neither the Austrian family nor the Court of Brussels ventured to interfere in a matter so delicate. At the present time, the Emperor of Mexico having fallen under the murderous balls of the Juarists, the rights of the two families will naturally be substituted for the authority of the husband. With that object the Queen of the Belgians has left Brussels to be present at the family council assembled at Salzburg, and thence her Majesty will proceed to Miramar. The medical men are of opinion that a final experiment ought to be made, by transporting the Princess Charlotte into the midst of her youthful reminiscences in the Palace of Lacken. That step will, in fact, be adopted as soon as an assurance can be entertained that this long journey can be accomplished without aggravating the state of the august invalid.

NAPOLEON'S POSITION.

Austrian Relations with France.

From the Neue Fremdenblatt of Vienna, July 9.

The journey of their Majesties to Paris can only be postponed by the catastrophe that has occurred in Mexico. The Emperor and Empress will not be disposed to take part in any festivities, but, for all that, the expedition is not abandoned. We learn, on the contrary, that it is certain. There is attached to it a political importance of too great a scope to admit of a renunciation of the project. By the very reason of the deplorable event in Mexico the relations between Austria and France can only become more intimate; for, we repeat, in presence of the burning questions raised in Europe by the violent and unjust system of Count Bismark, and by the vast projects of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, they constitute the last guarantee for the peace of Europe.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

Admiral Goldsborough's Force at Cherbourg.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 10.

The following United States war vessels have just arrived at Cherbourg from Lisbon:—

The steam frigate Colorado, 3500 tons, 50 guns, Commodore Charles Steedman commanding, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, Commander-in-Chief; the steam corvette Canandaigua, 1400 tons, 10 guns, Captain J. H. Strong; the steam corvette Ticonderoga, 1550 tons, 10 guns, Captain R. H. Wyman; and the steam tender Frolic, 800 tons, 5 guns, Commander G. H. Upshur.

The steam corvette Swatara and the gunboat Shamrock are expected during the week from the Mediterranean; also the steam frigate Franklin, 3800 tons, 50 guns, and the steam frigate Minnesota, 3300 tons, 50 guns, during the next ten days from the United States.

TURKEY.

Report of Omar Pasha—The Insurrection Nearly Crushed.

The following official news, dated Sphakia, July 6, has been received from Omar Pasha:—

"Nearly all the districts have submitted to the Turkish troops, and the insurgents have given up their arms. On the 5th inst. the Imperial troops were disembarked at Castlefranco, and to-day they routed the insurgents and occupied several villages, and put the rebels to flight. In the pursuit the soldiers occupied the highest mountains of Sphakia. Everywhere the insurgents are dispersed; and one body having taken refuge in the caverns of the mountains, are closely invested by the Imperial troops, who to-night will signal their presence and success by sending up rockets from the tops of the mountains. The disarmament of nearly all the districts has been effected under most favorable auspices and most successfully, more than 50,000 rifles having been forwarded to the authorities."

The officer who arrived here with the report from Omar Pasha reported that the junction of the sea and land forces in Sphakia was expected to take place on the 7th inst.

ITALY.

The Church Property Bill.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 10th of July, Signor Ratazzi stated his views relative to the Ecclesiastical Properties bill. He said that the Government coincides with the recommendations of the committee for the complete execution of the law of 1866, and accepts the suggested method for alienation of the property, but will propose modifications rendering it more beneficial to the Treasury.

The Government could not accept 400,000,000 of lire as the sum to be raised, 600,000,000 being necessary to include the abolition of the forced currency, and new taxes being also necessary to satisfy Europe that they are resolved to meet their obligations. The present time was inopportune for granting unrestricted liberty to the Church; full liberty will be granted to the Church when she recognizes the full liberty of the State. Signor Rattazzi considered the present Episcopate more than sufficient, but could not accept the proposal of the committee that no new bishop shall be appointed until the number of the Episcopate shall have been reduced, as the nomination of bishops is a prerogative of the Crown.

President Juarez and Lotteries in Mexico.

In answer to a petition presented by two ladies of San Luis Potosi, Senoras Geronima Parada de Pitman and Catalina Otahegui de Rodriquez, asking President Juarez to allow the continuance of a lottery which had been established to supply funds for the two "Houses of Mercy" under their charge, the Liberal Chief Magistrate replied, ordering $1000 to be delivered to them by the Minister of the Treasury on behalf of those houses, but refusing to allow the continuance of the lottery. The consequence of this request has been the issuance of the following:—

DECREE AGAINST LOTTERIES AND RAFFLES.

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof:—

Know ye, that in the use of the ample powers with which I am invested, and considering that lotteries should be regarded among prohibited games, and prejudicial to society, for the reason that they consume the fruit of labor of the working and needy classes, and because, through the incentive of a great gain, although an improbable one, they weaken the stimulus to labor, which is the first basis of the social welfare, I have deemed well to decree the following:—

Article 1. Lotteries or public raffles, whatever may be their object, are forbidden throughout the republic, and must be considered as among immoral and prohibited games. In consequence, lotteries and raffles that may have been permitted or authorized by any decree or provision of any authority whatsoever, shall cease at once. To this effect I order the printing, publication, and circulation of this decree, and its due observance.

BENITO JUAREZ.

To citizen Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Minister of State.

Given at San Luis Potosi, June 28, 1867.

THE CASE OF REV. MR. MERRILL.

The Rev. Mr. Merrill, whose recent disappearance from Plattsburgh, New York, after being charged with most disgraceful conduct in connection with a young lady in North Adams, Massachusetts, led many to suppose he had committed suicide—a supposition strengthened by the fact that a portion of his clothes were found by the banks of a river in the vicinity of the town—has made his appearance in the West, and written a letter to the Troy *Times*, in which he recounts his experience from the time he entered the ministry until the present. He says that ever since he commenced to preach, in 1848, he has been constantly in debt, and to this fact alone he charges all his troubles. He says:—

In 1848 I left school, at the request of several ministers, and went to Warren Circuit to aid the preachers stationed upon that field. The circuit comprised six towns. I was a poor boy, but eighteen years old, had thin, poor clothes, and was over $100 in debt. A gentleman gave me a cast-off overcoat to keep me from suffering with the cold, and another gave me the use of a horse for part of the year. I hoped to be able to save enough to pay my debts and get me some clothes that year. But the other two ministers had families dependent upon them for support, and the people, for the most part, were poor, and it took all they could give to take care of them; so I worked through the year and received but four dollars and my board. At the close of the year I was sent to another circuit, where I was compelled to buy a horse and carriage. I had no money, and ran into debt for these, and also for clothes to wear. At the end of this year I found that my income had been a trifle less than $100. Of course my debts remained unpaid. They began troubling me. I ought to have stopped preaching then and gone into some other business and paid my debts. But I was now engaged to be married, and my pride rose up against going and making an open acknowledgment that I must stop preaching and go to work to pay my debts. This was my first sad mistake. But others said I had better continue to preach; I would get better pay in the future. So I hoped, and so I believed. I was married, and made the best show I could for housekeeping. At the Conference of 1851 I was appointed to Washington Mountain, Mass. With my wife and one child I went to my post. There I found no house to live in and nothing to keep house with. There was no church, but an old store in which to preach. I went to work with a good heart, but troubled with my debts on every side. I sold my horse to help me to live. At the end of the year I went to the Conference, and reported a new church finished and paid for. I had received $200 salary. At this Conference I was removed 200 miles, to the Canada line in Vermont. I had not one dollar to pay my expenses. I borrowed the money, took my sick wife, with a babe but three weeks old in her weary arms, and far among strangers we made our sad way. Here too, I found a field of five towns to travel over, and no means to buy a horse. Then I ought to have stopped preaching. But not a gentleman trusted me for a horse and carriage. Now I was in debt $600. My conscience told me I ought to go into some other business and pay my debts. But pride, and the ill-timed advice of friends, kept me back. This winter I was so thinly clad, and so exposed to the fearful cold of that mountain region, that my health gave way, and sickness and expense followed. Two years after my eldest daughter was stricken down with hip-joint disease, from which she has never recovered. For days and months we carried her in our arms. We left nothing undone which love could suggest or skill accomplish to gain relief, but all in vain. Now I had not only debts overwhelming me with confusion, but a *living death* filling our hearts with the profoundest sorrow. Oh, the anguish of those days none can tell. Thus the days passed heavily on, and my burdens bowed me to the very dust. In 1861 I was appointed to the city of Albany. The gloom and horrors of civil war were now coming upon the nation. For one year I performed the work of my ministry as faithfully as I knew how, and at the same time devoted my energies and influence to aid these war committees in sustaining public meetings and securing volunteers for the army. In 1862 went with my regiment, the 177th New York, to the field of contest. I stayed as long as I could, and did my duty as well as I knew how. I had left my wife with seven helpless children to care for, that I might do something for my country in her hour of trial and danger. This service had so increased my financial embarrassments that it seemed to me I must sink and go distracted. At this time I made several attempts to get into business to relieve myself and pay my debts. Those who trusted me, felt hard because I did not pay them. I walked my house or the open streets day after day, not knowing what to do. I preached as well as I could under such trials. I many times even contemplated suicide. But from this my whole moral nature recoiled with horror. When those whom I owed asked me for money, I would give them all I had, and promised them more as soon as I could get it. I ought to have laid aside all pride, and appealed to a generous public to help me. But I thought my family would feel disgraced, and look upon themselves as paupers. So I hoped for better days, and suffered on. My conscience meanwhile began to grow more and more indifferent to duty. I sought temporary relief in travel and society. I sought the more joyous and wordly persons for company. In 1864 I was stationed at North Adams. Here I found a generous and good people. I tried to serve them faithfully and well; indeed, I worked beyond my strength. In a protracted meeting which I held there I was engaged one hundred and twenty-three nights in succession. My nervous system became weak and over-excited. My debts perfectly overwhelmed me at times. I sought the society of the young, and where the most freedom and gayety could be found there I visited most frequently. This gave occasion for talk. Some scandal soon started in connection with my name. But as God is true, I only sought this society in pretense to be more sober to drown the trouble of my mind. I was proud and wilful, and would not listen to the counsel of friends. Up to this time my reputation as a minister had not materially suffered. As the last year drew to a close, my reputation was suffering more than I was at the time aware of. I was indicted, called at the house of the family with whom my name has been so sadly associated, more frequently than I ought to have done. I did not only myself an injury, but the family also. But God knows I did not intend to injure any one. Two or three of the family were members of the choir, and excellent singers. This served to retain relief from the gloom and darkness which had settled down upon me. I always appeared cheerful. But it was all put on. I was miserable indeed. When on my way West I met the lady whose name has been so unfortunately associated with my own in Troy, and accompanied her to Albany—a most careless and imprudent step. This gave occasion for that awful article which appeared in the *Times*, charging us with an elopement. When that article was published we were more than two hundred miles apart, and when the paper was handed me and I read the article the last ray of light seemed to be extinguished. I was on my way home. Oh God! my mind wandered and my brain was on fire. I tried to pray. I wept and walked the boat. I returned to Troy and secured a retraction in the papers. But whatever paper I took in my hands from distant parts of the country, my eyes were horrified with the most extravagant and false statements in relation to me.

And I here desire to say, that no part of the blame or censure belonging to me for imprudence or wrong doing in this whole matter should be cast upon the young lady involved in this sad affair. I am older, and on my uncovered head let the blows of condemnation fall. I am to blame. Every fair-minded person will see that what I now say cannot be said to screen me or in any way help my case, further than as truth will do it. But as God is my judge, and as I expect to give a strict account at His bar in the last great day for all I speak and do, and as I hope for acquittal when all men shall stand at rest before God, so far as any crime is concerned with me, or any other being on earth, as far as I know, that young lady is as pure as the stars that shine over her head by night or the sun which lights her path by day.

He further says his troubles worried him so much he resolved to commit suicide, and actually made the attempt, but when in the water he thought of his wife and children, and he repented of his design. He then fled to the West, where he wrote to his family. The letter closes with a piteous appeal for charitableness and forgiveness.

MURDER IN NEW CITY, NEW YORK.

A Man Sentenced to Death Shoots a Deputy Sheriff in New City Jail, and Then Kills Himself.

A terrible deed was committed at New City, Rockland county, on Monday last. The circumstances, as they have been related, are as follows:—A man named Franz Ecker was imprisoned in the jail of the above place. He had been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. A stay of proceedings, with the view of obtaining a new trial, was procured on the 30th of May last, the day previous to that named for the execution. These proceedings, it would appear, must have turned out unfavorably to the prisoner. On Sunday last the wife of the prisoner visited him in his cell in the jail.

On Monday the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Thomas L. De Noyelles, suspecting that there was something wrong, went to Ecker's cell, accompanied by a negro. Mr. De Noyelles proceeded to unlock the door, and just as he drew it open, Ecker, from within, fired a revolver at him, the ball striking the Deputy Sheriff on the side of the face near the nose, breaking the jaw in its passage, and lodging in the fleshy part of the neck. A second shot was fired, and this, it is supposed, was also aimed at Mr. De Noyelles, but subsequent inquiry proved that this was not the case. The news of the attack on Mr. De Noyelles soon spread, and a crowd gathering about the prison, muttered threats against Ecker of "lynching" him. As there are but one or two persons employed about the jail, an individual from the crowd volunteered to proceed to Ecker's cell for the purpose of assisting in securing him lest further violence might be attempted, when, to his horror, he saw the prisoner lying on the floor of his cell weltering in his blood, his brains scattered all about the place.

On examination of the prisoner's person it was seen that he had shot himself with the second discharge of the weapon by placing it close to his ear, the ball passing through and driving out his eye. The pistol, a five-shooter, with two of the barrels discharged, was found in the cell, together with a sledge-hammer and a chisel. Various are the reports in circulation in reference to this shooting affair. One of these reports is that the wife of the prisoner, while visiting him on Sunday, brought the weapons to the prison and left them with the unhappy man, so that he might destroy himself, and thus avoid the disgrace of being killed by the rope. A man, it is stated, has come forward and declared that he boarded with the wife of the prisoner, and that she had offered him six weeks' board if he would take a pistol to Ecker in the prison. This the man declined to do. The woman then made him an offer of $20 if he would comply with her request, but this also he refused to listen to. Mrs. Ecker, who is the mother of three children, was arrested on Monday night, in the village of Haverstraw, and lodged in jail. Mr. De Noyelles is in a critical state, his wound being a severe one. There have been several surmises as to why the prisoner fired at and shot that gentleman. A communication appeared some time since regarding the prisoner, who did not like the statements contained therein. He seems to have attributed the authorship of the document to the Sheriff, and thus took this mode of revenging himself on its supposed author.

It is needless to say that the tragedy has created the greatest consternation in the neighborhood.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DOUBLE MURDER IN VERMONT.

A Frenchman Murders a Man and His Wife—A Little Child the Only Witness of the Tragedy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—The little village of Ascutneyville, four miles south of Windsor, Vt., was thrown into a state of intense excitement this morning by the discovery that Mr. Gowing, a well-to-do farmer of that place, had been murdered, and that his wife had met the same fate. The crime was committed by a Frenchman, who was employed by Gowing last summer, and knew that Gowing usually kept several hundred dollars in the house. He called Gowing to the door by shouting that the cows were in the corn, and as soon as he opened the door felled him to the floor with an axe and beat his brains out. The Frenchman then rushed to the room where Mrs. Gowing was in bed, and murdered her in a like horrible manner. In the same room was a little girl in a trundle bed, who was the only witness of the tragedy and who knew the Frenchman by his voice. After rifling the house the murderer escaped, but it is rumored he has been arrested.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Cases of the Superintendent of the Poor and the Justices of the Hustings Court.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—The removal of Charles Bigger from the office of Superintendent of the Poor House, by order of General Schofield, was a general topic of comment and conversation to-day. The friends of John H. Pierce, his successor, say General Schofield had no other alternative, under the recent additional Reconstruction bill of Congress.

Bigger's friends say that Pierce, whose wife is Assistant Matron in the institution, was in the habit of visiting the place and taking his meals gratuitously, to which Bigger objected, and thereupon Pierce informed General Schofield that he was turned out of the building where his wife held a situation, and that he was a good Union man, etc. The order of removal is simply a few lines, directing Pierce to fill the position, without stating the reason. The truth would appear to be that Bigger, having been a Post Office assistant before the war, is unqualified to hold office under the present state of affairs.

The reply of the Justices of the Hustings Court to General Schofield's letter requesting an explanation in the case of Hortze and Hovey, failed to be submitted to the General commanding to-day, as intended. The impression prevails that the Justices discover themselves in an unpleasantly tight place, and that the decision in the above case cannot be justified by any manipulation of terms. To-morrow the interesting document will be taken to headquarters for inspection.

CRICKET.

Visit of the Germantown Club of Philadelphia to New York.

The return match between the St. George and Germantown Clubs will come off on Friday and Saturday of this week. The Germantown Club are making a cricketing excursion to New England and the Canadas, and expect to be absent for a fortnight. The Club is first-class, having among its members some of the finest American players, such as Barclay, Large, Cadwalader, Meade (son of the General), etc. The Eleven of the St. George will be selected from the following players:—Gibbes, Earnshaw, Norley, Scott, Cater, Hatfield, Ratleff, Bowman, Butterfield, Terrance, Brancker, and Hill.—*N. Y. Times.*

An Amusing Document from China.

The Emperor of China has issued a decree for the establishment of a European college at Pekin. The Minister Ouojen, it seems, opposed the founding of this college, and the decree argues with him and disposes of his hostility. The memorial of Ouojen says that "in a country so vast as China every talent can be found. If astronomy and the other sciences are necessary, Chinese letters will be found by means of which they can be taught." Thereupon the decree rejoins:—"Let Ouojen, then, seek for the letters of which he speaks. We hereby entrust him personally with the duty, and give him authority to open a school, over which he will preside and teach the things taught in the European school. The examinations will show at a later time the relative merits of the scholars of the two schools."

Houses in England and Wales.

In the financial year ending the 5th of April, 1866, 608,345 houses and shops were assessed for house duty in England and Wales, being worth £20 a year or upwards. 232,344 were assessed under £30; 198,968 at £30 and under £50; 123,885 at £50 and under £100; 40,412 at £100 and under £200; 11,051 at £200 and under £500; 1297 at £500 and under £1000; 293 at £1000 and under £2000; 85 at £2000 and under £5000; three at £5000 and under £5050; one at £6000; one at £6500; one at £8200; one at £8350; one at £8500; one at £9000; and one at £20,000. One in Lancashire was assessed at £3000 a year; one in East Sussex at £4400; one in East Surrey at £4550; but all the ten assessed at £5000 or above that value were in Middlesex.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 24—Noon.—Consols, 94¼; 5-20s, 72⅝; Erie, 46¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

FRANKFORT, July 24—Noon.—5-20s, 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—Noon.—Cotton unchanged; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Produce unchanged, except for refined Petroleum, which is 1s. 3½d. The London markets are without change.

ANTWERP, July 24—Noon.—Standard white Petroleum, 43½ francs.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

A Drowning Case This Morning—More Numerous Arrivals, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 24.—A gentleman named Henry Dunlap, from Baltimore, was drowned at 6 o'clock this morning, opposite the Atlantic Hotel, he having ventured out too far. Over six hundred persons arrived yesterday. We are favored with charming weather.

Public School Festival at Boston.

BOSTON, July 24.—The seventy-fourth annual festival of the Boston Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon at the Music Hall. This event was the grand culmination of the school exhibitions which have been taking place for the past week, and, as usual, excited great interest among the pupils and the public. The leading feature of the occasion was the singing by a well-drilled chorus of twelve hundred children, the programme being made up of choice selections from the works of Bach, Abt, Rossini, Mozart, and Kielblock, ending with "Old Hundred," sung first by the juvenile choir and then by the entire audience, between three and four thousand voices. Brief addresses were made by Weston Lewis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements: Rev. Phillip Brooks, of Philadelphia; Judge Russell, of this city; and Mayor Norcross, the latter also presenting a bouquet to each of the medal and diploma scholars, nearly five hundred in number. The exercises also included prayer and benediction by Rev. William R. Alger. The presentation of medals is to be discontinued hereafter in the grammar schools, and continued alone in the High, Normal, and Latin Schools.

Crime in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Schmitt and Hellrich have been held to bail on the charge of manslaughter in the killing of George Off. The remaining parties were discharged.

Edward Garrett, fourteen years old, a mail carrier between Albany and Burksville, was arrested for robbing the mail.

Dr. Hancock last night, at Bowling Green, shot, probably fatally, one Montgomery, with whom he had had a long standing difficulty.

The Approaching Gubernatorial Election in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—Expectations are entertained that the approaching election will pass off comparatively quiet. In Memphis the central committees of the radical and conservative parties have mutually agreed to discountenance and prevent disturbance on election day. No trouble is apprehended in the cities and large towns; it is only in remote districts that any riotous conduct is looked for.

Suicide of a Japanese Student.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—Ashiwaria, one of the Japanese students at the Academy in Monson, Massachusetts, hung himself to a tree on Sunday night, and was not discovered until twenty-four hour afterwards. His age was thirty, and he leaves a wife in Yokohama. The cause of his suicide was melancholy, resulting from an incurable chronic disease.

Republican Convention in Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—The Republican Convention assembles at Janney's Hall, in this city, to-morrow. About seventy delegates have already arrived, and a full attendance of all the districts in the State is expected.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Two Italian counterfeiters were arrested in a room on Third street yesterday, while in the very act of moulding counterfeit five cents nickels. They had superb dies and machinery, and had several bushels of spurious coins ready to be shoved.

Cricket at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The cricket match between the Thomas Club, of Chatham, Canada, and the Union Club, of this city, began yesterday. Two innings were played, the Union securing 54 and the Thomas 22 runs. The game will be resumed to-day.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The large coffin manufactory of Crane, Beed & Co., at the foot of Eighth street, was consumed by fire last night. The loss is from $75,000 to $100,000; insured for about two-thirds of the amount of loss.

Sinking of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Granite State, from Hartford, sunk this morning off Hunter's Point. The passengers were all saved.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Flour is in demand; superfine, $5·50; extras, $6·50. Wheat active; choice, $1·70@1·80. Barley, $1·20@1·40. Legal-tenders, 72⅝.

REUNION.—Frederick Douglass, in a letter to the *American Baptist*, announces the arrival at Rochester of his lost brother, Perry, and family. The letter concludes as follows:—"The meeting with my brother, after nearly forty years' separation, is an event altogether too affecting for words to describe. How unutterably accursed is slavery, and how unspeakably joyful are the results of its overthrow! The search now being made and the happy reunions now taking place all over the South, after years of separation and sorrow, furnish a subject of the deepest pathos."

Grant Nominated for the Next Presidency.

MEETING OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK.

A special meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held last evening at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, Mr. James W. Booth in the chair. The attendance was large, all the wards of the city being fully represented. After the roll was called, the Hon. E. Delafield Smith read the following preamble and resolutions, nominating

GENERAL GRANT FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Whereas, The people, in various portions of the land, are indicating, in ways not to be mistaken, their choice for the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and

Whereas, The popular leader, named by the voice of his countrymen, is the illustrious general who has caused the triumph in war of those principles which the Republican party seek to establish in peace; therefore

Resolved, That representing the working members of our party in the City and State of New York, we are determined that in the ranks of those who stood together for their country's good in the dark days of the Rebellion, there shall be, if we can secure them, united counsel, thorough organization, energetic action; and with this patriotic purpose, we to-day, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention, inscribe upon our banner, to be borne through the coming Presidential canvass, the name of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That we proudly unite in the universal tribute to the intrepid courage, the scientific skill, the persistent perseverance, and the unfaltering fidelity by which the triumph of the Union and liberty was planned in the lurid light of the tent, and achieved on the bloody field of battle. Nor are we unmindful of the truth, that in the military genius which could surmount all obstacles in the late sanguinary struggle, is implied the possession of intellectual powers which are the country's need in the midst of difficulties following the train of victorious war. At the same time, throughout his career at Washington, as a director and adviser in matters pertaining as well to civil as to military administration, we recognize qualities of wisdom and sagacity, of uprightness and inflexibility, of energy and moderation, peculiarly demanded by the highest trust which the people can bestow.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the fact that the wise, moderate, and patriotic action of Congress, in their persistent efforts to protect from lawlessness and restore to representation the misguided States of the South, at the earliest period consistent with justice and safety, has received from the General of our armies the same countenance and support always extended by him to the principles and measures of the party which sustained him in carrying the war to a successful issue, "without compromise, qualification, or condition."

Resolved, That in calling Grant to assume the civilian's robe, and to heal the wounds of a long and dreadful war, our people will but emulate the wise example of the fathers who summoned Washington from the shades of Mount Vernon, until, under his fostering care, seeds planted on the red fields of the Revolution had blossomed in the green gardens of peace. The wisdom of those fathers was followed by their descendants with results not less auspicious, when Jackson was placed in the Presidential office, and the desolations of the second war with Great Britain were followed by the fruits of enduring prosperity. And it is a truth that the American people will not forget, that no President who had served his country well and wisely in the camp, ever disappointed those who, advancing to him the civic wreath, entrusted him with the highest office in the nation.

Mr. Smith, in offering the resolutions, made some brief remarks, in which he referred to the services of General Grant in the field, and to the benefit which would result to the nation from his election to the Presidency of the United States.

The resolutions were then put and unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Kane, Sr., Patrick Kane, Jr., Francis Kane, William Kane, and Mary Kane, charged with assault and battery, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to William Kane, and not guilty as to the others. The court fined the guilty party $5 and the costs, and ordered him to enter security in $1000 to keep the peace for one year.

Abner Lebrante was charged with assault and battery upon Millard Mullin. Both parties are very small boys. Millard Mullin testified that when he was playing in his mother's yard one day, Abner Lebrante came to the opposite side of the fence and bored a little hole through a plank. He then said, "Millard, look through this hole; I see you, can you see me?" Millard answered that he could not, and Abner told him to put his eye right near the hole. He did so, and Abner ran a gimlet into his eye. The eye was severely injured, though the sight was not destroyed.

The defendant stated to the jury that Millard told him to bore the hole through the fence, and he did so. He put a stick through the hole, and Millard broke it off. Millard then told him to put the gimlet through the hole, so that he might see it, and as he did so he heard Millard scream. He asked him if he was hurt, and he said he was. He then said he was very sorry, and there was an end to the whole affair. The two boys, it appears, have always been on very good terms.

The District Attorney stated the law of the case to the jury, the defendant being only eleven years of age. Persons under the age of seven years are in law *non doli capax*, utterly unable to commit crime; and persons between the ages of seven and eleven are *doli capax*, and may commit crime. But when persons between the ages of seven and eleven are charged with an offence, it is necessary to produce facts that will raise the presumption of malice, as well as to prove the commission of an act by the defendant, for the law will not presume malice; but in regard to persons above the age of eleven years, the law presumes that they intended to do what they really do, and the presumption of malice accompanies the act. Verdict not guilty.

George Stroud was charged with perjury in swearing falsely before Alderman Riddle. The witnesses for the Commonwealth testified that the defendant went bail for a man named Naylor, and swore that he was the lawful owner of a certain lot in Wager (now Hackley) street, between Fourth and Fifth. The persons who lived in the neighborhood testified that some of the owners of the property there were known to them, but that they did not know that the defendant owned property there.

The Assessor's books were produced, and the list of property in Wager street assessed was read over, but no house or lot was found assessed to the name of the defendant. But the witness, who had the charge of the records, stated that it was frequently the case that property was assessed to the names of persons who were not the owners thereof, and frequently the name of the owner of some properties was not written because not known; and he would not undertake to say that the defendant did not own property in Wager street, between Fourth and Fifth. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 24 1867.

The Money Market continues easy; the last statement of the banks shows that they are not employing all their funds. On stock collaterals the rate is generally 5 per cent., and on Governments 4 per cent. First class mercantile paper ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand; '64 5-20s sold at 109⅜, no change. 102½ was bid for 10-40s; 110¾ for 6s of 1881; 107⅛@108 for June and August 7·30s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99⅝@100, and old do. at 95⅜.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53⅛@53¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 125½, dividend off; Lehigh Valley at 59, no change; and Reading at 53⅜, no change; 63 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35¾ for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45½, and Green and Coates at 30½, no change. 72¼ was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; 13¼ for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment. Mechanics' sold at 31½; 140 was bid for First National; 103 for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 144 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 57 for Girard; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 64 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal sold at 55; 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30¾ for preferred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 139¼; 11 A. M., 139⅜; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"It is understood that the Treasury has determined, and wisely, to pay the compound notes maturing in August, reserving the three per cent. certificates until the time when, from the sales of long bonds, custom duties, and internal taxes, the currency debt cannot be paid as it matures. Congress, that often apologizes for non-contraction with the Secretary, is now out of the way, and the sooner the sale of long bonds and the purchase of 7·30 notes is resumed, the better it will be for the solvent portion of the people and for the Treasury. While Wall street is in a ferment, and call loans go begging at low rates, is the Secretary's opportunity to force the payment of compounds, and the funding of the debt falling due in June and July, 1868. This policy would intensify the pressure impending when the crops are moved, but it would be of a healthy character, forcing, as it would, the crops to immediate sale, instead of remaining the football of speculators, as they would do under an easy money market. The road to specie payment was never more clear than at present, and nothing but culpable timidity in the administration of the finances can prevent a fall in gold, accompanied by a steady disappearance of the irredeemable paper money under which the country suffers. No man ever held the Treasury Department who equals Mr. McCulloch in his knowledge of the financial evils under which all business labors, and of their remedy. It only remains to be seen whether he has the courage to use the power at his command."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '64 Jy.cp	109¾	$2000 Sch N 6s '82	b5. 74
$5600 City 6s, New	99⅞	15 sh Mech Bk	31¾
$700 do. New	b5. 1 0	12 sh Penna R	53¾
$1100 do. N	b5.	100 do	53¾
$100 do. Old	100	25 sh Cbs & W	b. 16
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	99	24 sh Gr & Coates	30¾
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98	200 sh Cornplanter	¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@110¾; do. 1862, 111⅛@111¼; do., 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, new, 108½@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 108@108⅛; do., June, 107⅝@107¾; do., July, 107⅜@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119⅛; do., October, 1864, 117¼@118⅛; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115½; do., September, 1865, 115@115⅜; do., October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 139½@140. Silver, 132½@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛@111½; do., 1864, 109⅝@109¾; do., 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do. new, 108½@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 2d series, 107@107½; 3d series, 107⅛@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110¾; old 5-20s, 111⅛@111½; new do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅜@109½; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@108½; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7-30s, Aug., 108@108⅛; do., June, 107⅛@108; do., July, 107¼@108; Gold, 139¼@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.—Cotton is steady and firm, with sales of middling uplands at 26¼@27c.; and Gulf at 27½c.

There is a steady demand for Bark, and further sales of No. 1 Quercitron are reported at $42 ⅌ ton; and Peterson & Mustard's at $47.

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, the demand being confined entirely to the wants of the home consumers, and nothing but the limited amount offering enables holders to realize present quotations. Small sales of Northwestern extra family at $10@12·50 ⅌ bbl.; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·50@13; fancy at $14@16; extras at $7·50@9·25; and superfine at $8@8·50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $7·50@9.

In Wheat there is very little demand, and prices are drooping. Small sales of new red at $2·25@2·40 ⅌ bush. There is very little white offering. Rye commands $1·60. Corn is in good demand at $1·15 for yellow. 6000 bushels mixed Western sold at $1·10@1·11; and unsound at $1·08. Oats unsteady, and 3000 bushels sold at 88@90c.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....90

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Sarah King, Taylor, Beaver Harbor, N. B., C.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Johnson and Sheridan.

From the Tribune.

The telegraph informed us on Monday morning that the President designed faithfully to execute the Reconstruction bill which Congress had passed over his veto. This was a pleasing assurance, but with it came an antidote. He was prepared to bow to the inevitable, to yield to the imperative demand of the nation; but he could not forgive those who had anticipated him in obedience to the popular will. He was ready to carry out the law, but he would sacrifice first the man who is the most faithful exponent of the law. Congress is to be obeyed, but Sheridan must be removed. The conquered Rebels must submit to the just precautionary conditions imposed upon them by their conquerors, but they are to understand that the President is with them, heart and hand, in their opposition; that he sympathizes in their Rebellion; that he has no love for his own generals; that he will bear them out as far as he can in every attempt to evade and circumvent the measure upon which the people have resolved; and that a zealous, honest, faithful, straightforward performance of the duties which the bill imposes upon the military commanders will be visited with his severest displeasure.

In old times there was no more earnest stickler for the rights of the people than Andrew Johnson. The cardinal dogma of his creed was that the people were the sovereigns; that their will must dictate the national policy; that their will must determine the conduct of the National Government; that Presidents, and Generals, and all subordinate officers were created only to carry out their resolves. Has he changed his principles? From the most radical of democrats has he become the most stately of aristocrats? Does he believe that he is no longer the creature of the people, as he boasted himself in his memorable inauguration speech, but their divinely appointed guide and director, whose office it is to point out to them what he deems the right way, and force them to tread in it? There is no man in all the United States whose conduct the American people more heartily approve than General Sheridan. There is no man who has apprehended more clearly and carried out more faithfully than he their deliberate policy towards the unreconstructed States. There is no man in whose sagacity, and honesty, and unselfish devotion to duty and patriotism they have more confidence than the gallant victor of Winchester. And there is no man with whom Andrew Johnson can so ill afford to place himself in antagonism.

The President has lost a good many friends by his course in this Reconstruction business. He has now an opportunity to regain them. We do not expect him, we do not ask him, to change his principles. We do not require that he should modify his opinions. We only demand that he shall act up to them. Time and again he has told us that the will of the people is the supreme law of the Republic. And what can be clearer than that the will of the people in the matter of Reconstruction is that the policy of the Government shall be Sheridan's policy? What can be clearer than that the bold and determined course of the distinguished soldier who has so wisely directed affairs in New Orleans, is the course which the people have resolved to adopt all through the unreconstructed South? When Congress met three weeks ago, it was to give expression to the popular determination on this very point. When they resolutely refused to consider less important matters, it was to give emphasis to their conclusions on this subject. When they passed by the President's objections to their supplementary bill, they were only uttering the popular verdict that Mr. Johnson's theory was not the theory upon which the nation had resolved to act, but that Phil. Sheridan's theory was. It remains now to be seen whether Mr. Johnson will despise the judgment of the tribunal to which he has so often appealed; whether he will set the United States at defiance by removing their most trusty and favorite commander, or whether he will do what little still lies within him to redeem his fading name, and if not to achieve a measure of popularity, at least to retain some character for common sense and consistency. But he may be sure of one thing: he cannot remove General Sheridan without arousing a storm of indignation which he will never forget till his last hour.

The Radical Policy in Mexico.

From the Times.

We stand at the disadvantage of knowing almost nothing of the sources of Mexican reports. And even when the source happens to be known, such distortion usually marks the despatch that its study is simply bewildering.

The most authentic account of the tragic events which transpired in Mexico during the twelve days intervening between the 14th and the 26th of June, was given in the letters of our correspondent which appeared in the *Times* of the 12th of July. Among other matters reported in these letters was the statement that Escobedo and the immediate faction that surrounded him (whether including Juarez or not it is difficult to tell) had announced a policy of extirpation against foreigners, including our own countrymen, and that the boast of the butcher of Queretaro was that he had instituted a reign of terror.

A Mexican Liberalist—evidently one of the few that shrink from a policy of ruthless savagery—made voluntarily a statement, in presence of our correspondent, which ran thus:—"We had," said he, on viewing the murders committed under Escobedo's orders, "suffered in many campaigns, but there was not a solitary spectator at that scene who did not weep." "I do not know," said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro."

Other reports have come from a variety of quarters that have confirmed fully and explicitly the statement of the *Times'* correspondent. But a few hours after our report was published, the Mexican representative at Washington made use of the telegraph (which is far too often made the cesspool for lying abominations of various kinds) to say that the report of Escobedo's pronunciamento against foreigners was not to be trusted, and that the public should discredit all such statements in future. A fortnight has elapsed since the first statement of the policy of the triumphant party was published in New York; and to-day there comes what purports to be a portion of the very text of the paper in which Escobedo declares his purposes. That cowardly miscreant declares that, "as all the property in the hands of the foreigners in Mexico has been acquired by Mexican misfortunes, the Mexican people should now take possession of it, and have power to hunt them from the country." He adds to this that his motto is "Death to all strangers." He even goes so far as to say:—"There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union."

If this is not the language, if these are not the deliberate views of the Government of Juarez, they certainly correspond in a most remarkable way with the answers, official and semi-official, returned to our appeal on behalf of the betrayed victims at Queretaro. Insolence was the feeling uppermost in response to our intercession. Bloodthirstiness was the first instinct developed in the conquerors by their wretched triumph. The indications in both cases were in such harmony with the reported decree of Escobedo, that the protestations of Mr. Romero do not make a feather's weight as rebutting testimony; and the Mexican agent merely makes the case against his savage employers all the worse by attempting to screen their brutalities and palliate their crimes.

There might be some justification for military excesses committed in the heat of warfare, or under the impulse of a victory legitimately achieved. And against such excesses, it might have been believed by the outside world that a Government so loosely constituted as that of Juarez, with so many native factions already working for its overthrow, could not readily provide. But this decree against the lives and properties of foreigners is a thing of manifest purpose and deliberation. The same Court that tries and sentences the vanquished to an ignominious death—with the sanction of the *de facto* Government—declares in favor of a policy of extermination against foreign residents. Against the first act we protest officially, and the answer is a yell of savage scorn. Against the greater outrage, threatened against our own countrymen and other foreign residents, the whole American people protest, through their press, and the answer is an equivocating statement from the Washington agent of Juarez, declaring simply his individual belief in Escobedo's humanity and good faith. That is not the way in which the Government of the United States, so long as it respects itself, can afford to be answered by another, whose very existence for years has depended upon the sympathy of the American people.

If Escobedo is simply an independent military actor, carrying out his own behests and that of some one of the endless native factions, his acts, instead of admitting of palliation, make it incumbent on his political chief, Juarez, to disavow promptly all complicity with him henceforward. If the Mexican military leader, on the other hand, still continues to hold the commission of a servant of the Mexican republic, the policy of Juarez and of his agents here demands more notice than the rebuke of journalists representing the prevalent sentiment of the American people. We are not called upon to avenge Prince Maximilian's death, inasmuch as we are free from every shadow of responsibility for the catastrophe in which his enterprise culminated. We can do no more for the victims of the Queretaro court-martial than deplore their horrible fate. Much as we may have found our influence discredited in the savage policy there carried into effect, forcible interference was not demanded at our hands. But the case is altogether different if these latest reports are true. We shall have to see to it that the lives, the liberties and the property of American citizens living peaceably in Mexico are not put in jeopardy on any plea whatever. If some of them sympathized with the system of government which Prince Maximilian sought to establish, that is their own business. So long as they were not engaged in hostile acts against the dominant faction, so long as they conformed to such municipal laws as they found in existence, whether these laws were sustained by Imperial or Republican authority, so long had they, and have to-day, the right to such protection as the existing Mexican Government can extend to them. Decrees of confiscation against their property or against their persons may be in a sense impotent. But the issuing of such decrees at the hands of a military leader is an insult which no government could tolerate and continue to maintain its self-respect, or its influence among independent powers. If the Mexican agent is in a position to show that his Government is blameless of any complicity with Escobedo in his scheme of plunder and extermination, he cannot set about that task too soon. If we desire to respect the claims of Mexico to independence, we desire as well to avoid the fellowship of a community which refuses to be held amenable to the laws of civilized nations.

Republican Movements South—Only One Course for the Southern People.

From the Herald.

We published on Monday a circular from the Republican Executive Committee of Congress which shows a remarkable degree of zeal, activity, and success on the part of said committee in behalf of the Republican party in all the ten States of the five Southern military districts. The committee has the names of twenty thousand loyal persons in the South to whom documents are regularly sent, and the list is being daily augmented. The committee's correspondence is very extensive, hundreds of letters being received weekly from all parts of the South. It has a Republican organization and agents at work in every Southern State; Union League councils in all are being rapidly formed, and a largely increased number of intelligent men, white and colored, could be put in the field at once, if the committee only had the funds. Hence this circular, in pursuance of a resolution of a late Republican Congressional caucus, pledging the members on their return home to use their best personal efforts to the work of raising money for the use of this committee.

We have heretofore detailed the numerous powerful agencies and instrumentalities through which, within a few months, the Republicans have organized a party movement in each of the ten unreconstructed States, which, from all the facts disclosed, and all the signs of the times, promises to carry everything before it. We have in this Congressional committee only the central directory through which all these agencies and their operations are carried on. But how has this vantage ground been so rapidly and extensively gained? It has been gained by the Republicans through the folly of the great body of the Southern whites of old Democratic proclivities, in listening to and adopting the foolish State right counsels of Northern Copperhead politicians. These pernicious politicians had much to do in leading the South into the path of Rebellion, and during the war, and since the war, their good offices as peace-makers have brought only disappointment and disasters upon themselves and their followers.

The Constitutional amendment which was first offered by Congress as a basis of Southern restoration would have answered for all the other Rebel States as well as for Tennessee, had they only availed themselves, like Tennessee, of the easy conditions thus laid down. Unfortunately, however, under the encouragement of President Johnson and the Copperhead leaders and organs of the North, all the ten remaining Rebel States, from Virginia to Texas, indignantly and defiantly scouted what they called these usurpations by Congress of the constitutional rights of the States and the people. The people directly concerned, who ought to have known better, stupidly consented to follow those howling dervishes for the Constitution whose broad and dusty high road is the road to ruin. Thus, with the indignant rejection of the first conditions emanating from Congress by the ten excluded States, the two Houses, in the exercise of their lawful authority, proceeded to impose the more stringent and astonishing terms of their Reconstruction bill, placing these ten incorrigible States under military supervision and under a programme of State reorganization embracing universal negro suffrage—a perfectly appalling innovation and revolution from the old Dred Scott discipline.

This was a severe ordeal; but as the rightful authority over the business belonged to Congress, and as Congress had manifestly resolved at last that there should be no more trifling with the refractory States wrested from the foreign government of Jeff Davis, the only course of sense and safety to those States was a graceful and prompt compliance with the terms of the supreme law. But again, still adhering to bad advisers and exploded party dogmas and claptrap, the Southern whites, from Virginia to Texas, to a great extent, still cooking to President Johnson and the Northern Democracy, and disgusted with negro equality, resolved to let the contest go by default "rather than be registered in the same book and on the same footing with niggers." The results are that Southern registrations of lawful voters according to the acts of Congress show decisive majorities for the blacks over the whites in all the Southern cities and towns from Richmond to New Orleans. And as the blacks *en masse* are Republicans, and as only the men registered can participate in the work of reorganizing said Rebel States, we see that the Republicans, as matters now stand, hold possession as a party of those States by default of their white population, who still adhere to the fallacies of Calhoun, Buchanan, Johnson, and the Northern Copperhead press.

The excluded States have surely had enough of this. At all events, there is now no other way of political safety and material prosperity before them but the way marked out by Congress, and the sooner the people of these outside States, of all creeds, parties, and colors, act upon this conclusion, in order to be restored to the Union as fast as possible, the better it will be for them and for their future peace, harmony, and prosperity, as well as for the country at large. The issue is now with these ten States of the five military districts, whether they shall participate in the Presidential election of 1868 or remain excluded from a voice for the sucession till 1872.

Good Crops and Lower Prices.

From the World.

We are now receiving from nearly every section of the country the most gratifying reports of this year's crops. The grass crop is from one-third to one-half greater than has ever before been cut in the United States. Wheat will show full 33 per cent. more than the harvest of any previous year. The corn crop, at least in this section of the country, and notwithstanding the backward weather, is full of promise. Farmers in New Jersey say that corn is as high as it was at the corresponding period last summer; and although, out West, it is claimed that this crop is "two weeks behind," yet the very short time required for its maturity and the present prospect of a favorable season are guarantees that we shall have the usual quantity of this almost always sure crop. The prospect for oats is good, and certainly nothing could be finer than the present weather is for wheat.

To show the exuberant promise of the present season, we present a comparative table, the yield of 1860, and the estimated crops of 1867:—

Crops in 1860.		*Estimated Crops in 1867.*	
Cotton, bales	4,676 000	Cotton, bales	2,500,000
Wheat, bush	173,104,924	Wheat, bush	232,501,000
Corn	838,792 740	Corn	1,300,000,000
Rye	21,101,580	Rye	27,000,000
Oats	172,643,185	Oats	230,000,000
Barley	15 825,868	Barley	21,000,000
Buckwheat	17,571 818	Buckwheat	23,000,000
Potatoes, bush	111,148 867	Potatoes, bush	155,000,000
Butter, lbs	460 681,372	Butter, lbs	542,000,000
Cheese	106,663,927	Cheese	142,000,000
Rice	187,167,637	Rice	240,000,000
Tobacco	434,240,484	Tobacco	350,000,000
Cane Sugar	230,982,909	Cane Sugar	69 000,000
Hay, tons	13,838 64	Hay, tons	31,000,000

A fair estimate of the crops of this year will be an addition of full 40 per cent. to most of the crops of 1860, while the hay crop is believed to be nearly doubled. The best estimate of cotton, however, will show only 2,500,000 bales against 4,675,000 bales in 1860—the largest cotton crop ever produced in the country. The culture of cane sugar has fallen to about one-fourth of the crop of 1860, though we have no means of estimating the amount of sugar which will be made from sorghum. Rice, too, has been much neglected, and the tobacco crop has fallen off to some extent in Virginia and Kentucky, while the seed leaf of Connecticut and of the Connecticut Valley will be small this year, on account of the low prices, and because the farmers generally have now in hand the crops of the past two years.

But the cereals have covered a larger area this year than ever before. The scarcity of corn in large sections of the South last year, and the consequent suffering from the shortness of this crop, has induced a very general wheat and corn culture, to the neglect of the generally raised staples; and it is stated that in some of the Southern States this year, for the first time in the history of the country, the home product of the cereals will be sufficient for home consumption. Everywhere abroad, too, there is promise of the same unusually good harvests with which this country has been favored, so that there will be no unusual demand in Europe for our surplus cereals.

All these things indicate the commencement of an era of cheap food at last. Recently, in this city, Southern wheat fell from $3 to $2·80—a decline of twenty cents in the bushel,—and this is only the beginning. Cheap corn, cheap hay, and cheap crops generally, must inevitably be followed by cheap beef, butter, and cheese, and these in turn by cheap clothing, hats, boots, and every other article for wear and use. Dealers of all kinds may as well make up their minds to this, that with the abundant crops prices must come down. Those who, in commercial phrase, are "stuck" with extensive stocks must submit to extensive losses. We are proceeding now from the days of exorbitant prices for everything to an era when dealers must be content with far smaller profits then those which have obtained during the past five years. During this transition period there will be more or less suffering, particularly among the holders of large stocks, losses on large stocks bought at high prices, and then heavy sales and small profits must be the rule which inevitable events will soon enforce.

There is scarcely a class of people whom this era of lower prices will not affect. The competing railway companies that hope to move this vast crop must offer the lowest rates. When hay is $20 per ton livery-stable men must not expect to board horses at the Long Branch and Saratoga rates for human beings. Cheap hay and wheat and corn must make cheap beef, pork, butter, cheese and milk, and the butcher, grocer, and milkman must come down in their prices. And with all the rest labor will be cheaper, and mechanics and laborers must submit to a reduction in wages proportionate to the cheaper rates at which the necessaries of life can be bought.

This general downfall in the exorbitant prices and projects of the past few years must compel a considerable reduction in rents. This must begin next spring, to be followed by still another reduction the year following, till rents are as reasonable as they were before the war. Congress has not yet discovered that the war is ended, but all classes of dealers and consumers throughout the country will soon find out that the days of war prices are over.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 8tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

INSTRUCTION.

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is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mw6m

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1865. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES
Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—
FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·00 P. M., and 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS.
LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7·15 A. M., 8·25 A. M., 2·10 P. M., and 6·25 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75.
WM. J. SEWELL,
7 15 10t Superintendent.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 al fmw3m

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12ws24t

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14tf Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 23 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Canes,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent (graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' appointments conducted by a Lady. 5 20

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.
The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the state, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. It becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.
The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.
Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.
The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 8 mwsl0w

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOECK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 5 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address
J. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county,
7 5 w 8t* Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 6 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
1 12tf WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

An Account of the Career of Lieutenant John C. Braine, Late of the Confederate States Navy, with his Imprisonment, up to the Present Moment—Prepared by Himself.

Lieutenant John C. Braine, late of the Confederate States Navy, one of the most daring officers of the South in the late war, is still in prison, where he has been held for a year without trial. He is charged with piracy and murder. We find in the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 15th the following narrative of Braine's operations on the high seas, together with an account of his arrest, imprisonment, and detention in a penitentiary, which will be read with interest:—

KING'S COUNTY PENITENTIARY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 28, 1867.—Mr. R. Semmes, Editor Memphis *Bulletin*, Memphis, Tenn.—SIR:—I captured the Chesapeake in December, 1863, at which time I held a warrant in the Confederate States Navy as Master's Mate. I held also an appointment under Captain John Parker, who was acting under a letter of marque granted to him by the Government. I was ordered to proceed to New York, with a crew, consisting of seventeen officers and men, for the purpose of capturing the steamer Chesapeake, she having assisted in the recapture of the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, which had been captured by Lieutenant Reid, of the Confederate States barque Tacony, in the summer of 1863. Captain Reid and officers were made prisoners on board the recaptured cutter, taken to Fort Preble, in Portland, Maine, and there incarcerated. From Fort Preble they were removed to Fort Warren, and exchanged in 1864. I proceeded to New York, in obedience to my orders, and with my officers and men disguised in citizen's clothing. I went on board the Chesapeake, then plying as a packet between New York and Boston, and engaged passage for my party.

THE CAPTURE.

The ship sailed at the appointed hour, and in the middle watch, when she was about twenty miles from Cape Cod, the wind blowing freshly from the southeast at the time, and a pretty heavy sea running, I gave the appointed signal to my men, rose upon the crew, and took possession of the upper deck of the ship. I assumed command of the deck myself, sent my second lieutenant below to take charge of the engine and fire rooms, and gave him and others of my subordinates orders to command the surrender of the ship in the name of the Confederate States, and on no account to injure any one, unless he refused to surrender or made resistance. Upon seeing my second lieutenant enter the engine-room with two men, I proceeded to the main deck, and when about amidships I heard a shot fired below. I immediately left the main deck in charge of my first lieutenant, and passed down to the engine-room, where I found that the watch had been seized by my men and put in irons. The second engineer of the steamer had been killed by the shot which I had heard, and as I returned to the main deck, I found his body lying across the threshold of the engine-room door. My second lieutenant reported to me that upon demanding the surrender of the second engineer, in the name of the Confederate States, as a prisoner of war, that officer, instead of complying with the demand, had fired a shot at one of his men, which destroyed his left hand. It was under these circumstances that the second engineer—the only man who was killed on board—lost his life. He was interred at about 4 A. M. Both officers and men regretted that it had been necessary to take life, and a collection was made from among us for the benefit of the family of the deceased. With the exception of this brave fellow, I have never seen a greater set of cowards on board a ship, from the master down. James Johnston, the chief engineer, was in his state-room when ordered to surrender. He was requested to come out, as no harm would be done him, but instead of doing this like a man, he opened his door slyly, on the crack, and one of my men suspecting foul play, fired on him—without doing him any material damage however—when he rushed out in his shirt only, and began to run about the deck. I ordered my men not to fire at the contemptible coward. He ran below into the fire-room, and crawled up a hole which had been made for the purpose of passing up dishes from the kitchen to the cabin. He was finally secured. The first mate of the Chesapeake, a Dutchman named Johnson, and who is now in command of the steamer, was in charge of the deck at the time of his capture. When ordered to surrender, he, too, ran, and as he passed the guards whom I had stationed at the companion-way (the passage from one deck to another) he was fired upon, and was wounded in the left arm and leg. The Captain (Willetts) on being ordered to surrender, ran from his state-room around the deck several times, my First Lieutenant firing several shot ahead of him, to heave him to. He was finally secured without injury. This man is now serving as first officer on board the Mariposa, one of the Star line, plying between New York and New Orleans.

THE STEAMER ANCHORS—HER RECAPTURE.

Having quieted everything on board, I came to anchor in the harbor of Seal Cove, Grand Menan, according to orders which I had previously received, but not finding Captain Parker, my superior officer, whom I expected to find here, I got under way again, after a short delay, and shaped my course for St. Johns, New Brunswick. When about twenty miles up the bay I met Captain Parker, who relieved me from my command, and hoisted the Confederate flag at the fore. I left the Chesapeake at Shelbourne, and proceeded to Halifax to procure coal for her, but during my absence she was recaptured, whilst at anchor in Sombrero harbor, Nova Scotia, by the United States gunboats Ella and Anna, whence she was taken to Halifax; the three vessels being convoyed by the United States steamer Dacotah. Arrived at Halifax, she was turned over to the colonial authorities. The delivery to the United States of both the ship and the captors was demanded of the authorities, and the case went to trial before the Admiralty Court. The captors were discharged as lawful belligerents, and the ship, which, in the meantime, had been duly libelled before the District Court sitting in admiralty for the Southern District of Virginia, was delivered to the original owners, they paying her value into court, to abide the decision of the Confederate court. My second lieutenant, and two of my men were afterwards arrested at St. Johns, charged with the same offense for which I have been imprisoned ten months without a trial, to wit, piracy and murder, and discharged after a patient hearing by Judge Richie, on the ground that they had only committed a lawful act of war. I remained in New Brunswick nearly a month after the capture of the Chesapeake, when I received orders to report in person at the Navy Department in Richmond.

FURTHER ORDERS—CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE.

I arrived in Richmond on the 7th of May, 1864, and whilst in that city was promoted to the rank of "Master," and received orders from the Navy Department to proceed to the city of Havana, with a crew consisting of seventy officers and men, for the purpose of capturing the United States mail steamer Roanoke, Morning Star, or Evening Star. The Roanoke had been confiscated by the United States Government, under the confiscation act of 1861, having been formerly one of the line of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company. I proceeded pretty much in Havana as I had done in New York, and went to sea on board the Roanoke with five officers and four seamen, as passengers. We sailed on the 29th of September, 1864. The Roanoke was a side-wheel steamer, with a double walking beam, was bark rigged, and of about fourteen hundred tons burthen, and had a valuable cargo consisting chiefly of sugar and tobacco. She had also the United States mail on board, and twenty thousand dollars in greenbacks, and eleven thousand dollars in gold. The official letters found in her mail, of which there were about two hundred, went to Richmond instead of Washington. She had a crew of fifty men, and there were forty-six passengers on board. My own force, as has been stated, consisted of but nine men. I captured her in fifty-five minutes after leaving port, without a casualty of any kind. I took the ship to Bermuda, but finding it impossible to procure coal for her with which I might run her into a Confederate port for the purpose of having her condemned, I set fire to her on the morning of the 9th of October, after having transferred her crew and passengers, with their effects, to a brig which had been sent out to me for that purpose, by our agent, Major Black.

OTHER ORDERS, AND HOW THEY WERE EXECUTED.

In December I was again ordered to report to the Navy Department in Richmond, in person, for further orders. I sailed from St. George's, in Bermuda, in the steamer Owl, commanded by Captain Maffit, who landed me (charged with important despatches from Messrs. Mason and Slidell), at Windy Hill, S. C., whence I reached Wilmington on the 12th, and reported to the Commodore of the station. Leaving Wilmington without delay, I reached Richmond on the 20th. I remained here until the 28th of February, when I received orders to proceed on a cruise to the North Pacific. But as the Department had no ship to give me, I was to rely entirely on my own resources for the means of putting myself afloat. I had been promoted to the rank of a First Lieutenant Commanding. My first object, of course, was to get out of the country, through the stringent blockade. For this purpose I proceeded, with my crew, by the Mechanicsville pike to Matthews county, where I procured a canoe, and sailed up Chesapeake Bay as far as the Patuxent river, with the hope of capturing a vessel, in which to get out upon the high seas, where all would be plain sailing. On the 1st of April I boarded and took possession of the schooner St. Mary's, without firing a shot. I found neither chart nor sextant on board, and but twenty gallons of water; but, as good luck would have it, there were some cooking stoves among the cargo, and with the aid of these, and some old musket barrels, I rigged an apparatus by means of which I was enabled to distil about three pints of fresh water, per day, per man. On my way to sea I captured the schooner Emma, from New Jersey, bound from Norfolk to Philadelphia with a cargo of pine wood. I released her on a ransom bond, and put my prisoners on board of her, after having paroled them. On the 18th of April I spoke the English barque Stillela, from New York for Matamoras, the captain of which being a Maine Yankee, I was enabled to drive a trade with him. He was generous enough to exchange one hundred gallons of water for twenty-five gallons of whisky. I learned from him that I was sixty miles from Abaco light (the reader will recollect that I had no instructions of navigation on board). On the 19th of April I ran my little craft into Nassau, New Providence, and remained there until the 21st, having in the meantime armed my tiny man-of-war. Proceeding to sea, I cruised in the Windward and Turk's Island passages until the latter part of May, when I shaped my course to Port-au-Prince. Thence I proceeded to Port Royal, Jamaica, whence, learning that the war was over, I took my vessel around to the north side of the island, where I burned her. I sent my officers and men to Liverpool, where I soon afterwards followed myself, and in July, 1865, they were all paid off at the office of Commander Bullock. On the faith of the President's proclamation of May 2, 1865, which pardoned all officers of my grade, who had not been in the old army or navy—and I had not been—I returned to the United States, and was residing in Savannah, Georgia, where I had engaged in business, when I was arrested. I have been a prisoner since the 15th of September, 1866, and not one of my Southern countrymen has called to see me. I cannot think that it is their intention to desert me, though I must say it looks very much like it. I am perfectly destitute of money and clothing, and have no means at my command to pay counsel's fees. By publishing this, sir, you will greatly oblige one who has tried to do his duty to *his country*.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
JOHN C. BRAINE,
Late 1st Lieut. Comd'g, C. S. Navy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

AN INFRACTION ON MATRIMONIAL PEACE—A HUSBAND CUTS HIS THROAT.—Yesterday afternoon, the wife of Henry Forrest, residing in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, caused his arrest, preferring against him a trivial charge.

Forrest and his wife, it appears, have not lived together for a number of months, in consequence of alleged bad treatment on the part of Forrest, and his frequent threats that he would do his wife harm. Forrest has been in custody several times upon the allegation of his other half as to bad treatment, and was arrested about ten days ago upon the same charge.

While in prison he promised to do better in future, and allow his wife to live in peace. Believing him to be repentant, his wife consented to his release, and some time passed before he again troubled her. Two or three days ago he went to her boarding-house, at Vine and Franklin streets, and effected an entrance into the house by pretending that he was in search of a boarding-house, and while there he met his wife in the parlor. After some words had passed, he became so violent in his language and threatening in his gestures that she fled from the room, and thus escaped him.

Forrest was arrested, and both met in Alderman Hibberd's office yesterday afternoon, when Forrest commenced to plead for a withdrawal of the suit, and promised to reform his ways and let his wife live unmolested. She replied that she had frequently forgiven him, but without causing any change in his conduct, and that the law must take its course, she being afraid of her life. While the conversation was going on, Forrest suddenly pulled a razor from his pocket and made a lunge at his wife's throat, but she seeing the motion, got out of the way, but before any one could seize him or take the razor from his hand, he drew it across his throat, inflicting a long gash, extending from near the windpipe to the ear. The blood flowed freely, and in a few moments Forrest became very weak. A physician in the neighborhood was soon at the place, and dressed the wound in such a manner as to permit his removal to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Though the wound is very severe, it is not thought to be a mortal one. Mrs. Forrest appears much distressed at the position in which she has been placed by the conduct of her husband.

CO-OPERATION.—Last night a meeting of shoemakers was held at Fifth and Prune streets, the object of which was to consider the subject of forming a co-operative society. Temporary officers were chosen, as follows:—Mr. Michael Cavill, for President; Mr. John Cue for Secretary; and Mr. Patrick Ward for Treasurer. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, opinions were expressed as to the mode of organizing and carrying on such a society to best advance the interests of those connected with it. Finally, after a general interchange of views, a motion to appoint a committee for the purpose of corresponding with the officers of similar organizations elsewhere, to ascertain their plan of operation, was passed; and a committee, consisting chiefly of the officers, was chosen, who are to report at a meeting to be held next week. There seemed to be but one opinion as to the feasibility of the project.

NEW PIERS ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.—The work of building a new pier on the Delaware, south of Bigler street, has been commenced. This pier is located about a mile below the Navy Yard, and will be 60 by 200 feet, to correspond with the one near the same street, completed several months ago. These wharves are intended to accommodate vessels shipping coal or oil. The United States Government has entered into a contract for the rebuilding of the two stone piers at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, and the erection of four new ones, to be so situated as to form a harbor for the protection of Government vessels during the winter.

RESULTED FATALLY.—Edward McShay, who was scalded by an explosion at Cavenaugh's distillery, a full account of which was given in yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE COMMEMORATIVE HISTORICAL PAINTING FOR THE STATE CAPITOL.—According to Legislative appointment on the 6th of February, 1866, to wit:—

"*Resolved* (if the Senate concur), That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the report of David Wills, Esq., President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, relative to the procuring of a commemorative historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State, be referred to a joint committee of three members from each House."

And amended by the Senate to the effect "that before entering into a contract, the Committee shall report to their respective Houses a description of the painting, its probable cost, and the name of the artist."

The Joint Committee met at the rooms of the artist selected, Mr. Peter F. Rothermel, No. 1 N. Fifteenth street. The Committee consists of six Legislative members, viz.:—Messrs. George Connell, of Philadelphia; A. Hiestand Glatz, of York; and David McConaughy, of Adams county, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. James N. Kerns, A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, and Harrison Allen, of Warren county, on the part of the House of Representatives.

Deeply impressed with the fact, as the subject embraced not merely a single battle, but the battles of Gettysburg, involving the grand martial conflicts of three distinct days, each of which takes rank with the first battles of the world, the proper and successful execution of the work would require three paintings, so as to embody a theme from some grand epoch of the struggle of each day.

The committee, therefore, entertaining the foregoing views, engaged our distinguished artist and townsman, Peter F. Rothermel, Esq., to win for his name additional fame by the execution of the work. The meeting of yesterday was convened for the purpose of witnessing the sketch or study from which the painting is taken.

Besides the gentlemen of the committee of the Legislature, there were present several specially invited guests, amongst them being Major-General George G. Meade, General Joshua T. Owen, General Charles M. Prevost, General D. W. C Baxter. Colonel Henry Meade (son of Major General Meade), Colonel Charles H. Bayne, Colonel Emory, Major Emory, Colonel Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster of Philadelphia, Captain Frederick Boland, Henry C. Carey, Esq., Edwin H. Fitler, Esq., J. R. Lambdin, Esq., Dr. Lippincott, James H. Martin, Esq., and others.

The main painting will be about 36 feet in length by 15 feet in height, and the cost of the entire work will be $25,000. It is estimated that it will require three years for completion.

The general groundwork for the painting is taken from Pickett's celebrated charge upon General Hancock's left centre. The view is taken in a line of battle, by which the contending armies are presented face to face, showing the peculiar expressions of individual faces, and also each side of the combatants in their true position of heroism and courage.

On the extreme left of the painting will appear on horseback the easily recognizable form of Major-General Meade, his son, Colonel Meade, by his side, waving his hat in encouragement of the action, whilst a bearer of despatches is making some important and urgent communication. Colonel Bayne, on the left of this, is drawing up a battery to take the place of Brown's battery, which was withdrawn for want of ammunition.

Colonel Bayne was Adjutant-General to General Webb, who is represented at the extreme end of the stone wall or fence, on the Gettysburg field, brandishing his sword, and encouraging the men to action. Beyond him, and bringing on the forces of Hall's brigade, are Colonel Devereaux and Colonel Macy, of Massachusetts. General Armistead is at the advance of the Rebel line, and being seized by the Union troops. His countenance indicates the very picture of horror and despair.

The stone wall or fence system referred to is common throughout middle and southern Pennsylvania, for the division or boundary of fields and farms, and in this instance it first ran south, thence at right angles west fifty yards, and then again at acute angles running east. Posted against this are the indomitable and renowned 69th Irish Regiment, who obtained, by their undeviating bravery and heroism, a reputation well deserved and world-wide.

Near to a clump of trees in the distance is Brigadier-General Stannard, of the Vermont Brigade. He belonged to Doubleday's Division, and by a special permission he advanced to the front of the main line. He placed his three regiments on the line fronting the Rebels, and when the battle commenced his men secreted themselves by lying down. As they advanced he by a *coup d'etat* took the Rebels in the flank, and drove them into the very front of Wells' Division, who received them with a tremendous fire.

In the rear of the Rebels was Wilcox's Division advancing, but too late to be of good service. Stannard's men, encouraged by their preceding feats, turned right about face, and peppered these new-comers with decided effect. The remainder of the general line is represented as occupied by Major Giddings' batteries, there being seventy actual pieces of artillery used in the engagement, before the musketry was resorted to.

The colors of the 71st and 72d Regiments, and Hall's and a portion of Harrison's Brigade are especially prominent, as is General Gibbon, commander of a Division of the 2d Corps; the woods, houses, and general outline of the event are minutely set forth in this sketch, which we have but very briefly described, and which is, of course, simply an index to what the painting will be; that will be surrounded by different episodes, including the death of General Reynolds, the charge of General Geary at Culp's Hill, and other interesting reminiscences.

But one opinion was expressed yesterday by both Committee and guests, which was that Mr. Rothermel will immortalize himself by carrying out to a successful end the work in accordance with the sketch he presented.

A brief speech was made by Major-General Meade, in response to a request of General Owen, which was received with applause.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Last evening Mr. F. C. Jacoby, residing at 451 York avenue, was thrown from his carriage, at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, and seriously injured. The horse which he was driving took fright at a locomotive, gave a sudden bound and overturned the vehicle, throwing Mr. Jacoby out into the street.

IMPROVEMENTS INSTITUTED.—The contract for the construction of the new turbine wheel, which is to replace two of the old breast wheels at Fairmount, has been awarded, and the work already commenced, though all the details of the alterations to be made have not yet been completed.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
22 6m VANKIRK & CO

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters: they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by
B. F. PARIS,
7 16 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....4 48 | MOON RISES....11 46
SUN SETS....7 22 | HIGH WATER....6 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July	6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July	6
Bellona	London	New York	July	6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July	9
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July	11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July	13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July	19
Arago	Havre	New York	July	11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July	13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July	13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July	16

FOR EUROPE.

Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July	25
C of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July	27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July	27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July	27
Europe	New York	Havre	July	27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July	27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July	27
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July	31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July	31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July	31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug.	1
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug.	3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug.	3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July	25
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July	27
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	July	27
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July	27
H. Hodgson	Philada.	Havana	July	30
Hab Ree	New York	St. Jago	July	31
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug.	3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig L. M. Merritt, Berry, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Trenton, Martin, New Haven, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, Sawyer & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, do
Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, Boston. Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outten, Lynn, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr John Stockham, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Frances Edwards, Boice, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Keppler.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, Pawtucket, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Hesperus, Conary, Boston, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, Newport, do.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Georgetown, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Newburyport, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Roxbury, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do.
Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence, do.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, Salem, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burge, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. Burritt, Dewey, Providence, do.
Schr R. Seaman, O'Neill, Bath, do.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Mulford, Nepouset, do.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, do.
Schr M. Reinhard, Hand, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Fall River, do.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Boston, do.
Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, Edgartown, Castner, Stickney & Co.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, do.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Milton, Tyler & Co.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Newburyport, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr R. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Boston, Captain.
Schr Jason, Sjuart, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norwalk, Dovey, Bukley & Co.
Schr W. L. Cargill, Kelly, Boston, Captain.
Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Boston, Captain.
Schr G. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Captain.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Dorchester, Captain.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Salem, Captain.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Neponset, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttie, from Charleston, via Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Heriha, Warnar, 32 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to H. Bohlen & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, 8 days from Saco, with headings to J. Hough & Co.
Schr S. E. Jameson, Jameson, 4 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.
Schr J. Weeks, Vanderslice, 1 day from St. Augustine, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Portland.
Schr S. Casimer, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Ingersoll, from Boston.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrill, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Mulford, from Boston.
Schr E. Neal, Sindams, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, from Boston.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from Norwich.
Schr A. D Cohn, Brower, from Malden.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, from Norwalk.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from Newport.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr Jason, Sieward, from New York.
Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, from New York.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Gloucester.
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, from New London.
Schr Reading R. R. No. 34, Burk, from Norwich.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, from Salem.
Schr E. Bacon, Case, from Salem.
Schr Hesperus, Conary, from Delaware Breakwater.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Laine, from New Haven.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Henry, Walker, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr Julie Nelson, Cavalier, from Boston.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr E. Reinhart, Hand, from Boston.
Schr T. Edwards, Boice, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, from Boston.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr G. Nevenger, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston.
Schr J. M. William son, Lake, from Boston.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr F. Burritt, Dewey, from Providence.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, from Lynn.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Lynn.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, from New Bedford.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Marblehead.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodans, from New Haven.
Schr R. Seaman, O'Neil, from Portsmouth.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Salem.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr L. Beard, Perry, from Provincetown.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Sag Harbor.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Newburyport.
Schr J. Compton, Childs, from Dighton.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that a screw pile lighthouse has been erected near Lower Cedar Point, on Potomac river, to take the place of the lightvessel heretofore stationed at that place.
The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of August 6, 1867. The structure stands on a shoal in 2¼ feet of water, mean tide, distant about 270 yards west from the position of the lightvessel, and with deep water within 150 yards.
The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white.
The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, showing a fixed white light, which can be seen, when ascending the river, a distance of eight miles. When descending the river it can be seen as soon as the lighthouse is open from Mathias Point.
By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1867.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		135,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)		126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan		84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan		44,622 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)		20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000 00
7,350	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
195,90	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property		195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.		Market value.	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,050,552 05.		
	Real Estate		26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies. Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6178. Estimated value		2,650 00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer	447 14	
			41,540 00
			$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes.
con C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. semple, Pittsburg.
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$600,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1y

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
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OFFICE:
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E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
22 3

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 26 MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
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RICHARD WOOD,	W.

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

What is the True Issue Between the President and Congress?

In all discussions of public questions, it is important to keep to the real point at issue. Side questions, however important and interesting in themselves, only serve to distract the mind and to confuse its conceptions. Thus the President in his last veto message dwells a great deal upon that vexed problem of political metaphysics, as to whether the Rebel States are really States or not. It seems to us that this is entirely foreign to the true issue. The only question that is properly raised in this connection by the several Reconstruction acts, is whether the present so-called *State Governments* of the late Rebel States are legal or not? If they are legal and constitutional governments, standing upon as good a basis as the State Governments of the loyal States, then, of course, the Reconstruction acts are liable to many of the objections urged against them; but if, on the other hand, these so-called State Governments have no valid constitutional basis, but are the mere offspring of usurpation on the part of the President, then they have no claim to existence, and their removal is the highest duty of Congress. The question is narrowed down to the legality of the present so-called *State Governments* of the late Rebel States, the President maintaining that they are legal, while Congress and the country hold that they are not.

Now, the President's case is too weak to allow of his meeting this question boldly upon its naked merits. He does not attempt to do it. He proceeds by a process of indirection, and *assumes* that if Congress overthrows his State Governments it makes itself responsible for the doctrine of State suicide, with all its consequences.

But just here every intelligent mind will at once recur to the President's own action with reference to the Rebel State Governments at the close of the war. The overthrow of the Rebel armies restored the power and authority of the Union over the entire South. In each of the Rebel States there was at that time a fully organized and active State Government, complete in all its departments, its officers elected by the people, and its authority unquestioned within its own limits.

Now let us ask the question, Were these Rebel *State Governments* legal, or were they illegal? If they were legal, then they were entitled to proceed unimpeded in their operations. They were unquestionably the choice of the *people*—using that word in the conservative sense, as meaning the governing class. If they were illegal, then the Rebel States had been for some four years without legal or constitutional governments. What their legal *status* was during this time, whether a State can exist for years without a legal Government, whether the State is a something independent of its organization—all these are questions we leave to the political metaphysicians. President Johnson took the position that the Rebel State Governments were *illegal*, and as the head of the army forbade them any longer to exercise their functions. He did by these illegal organizations just what Congress proposes to do by *his* illegal organizations. And if the overthrow of an illegal State Government by act of Congress involves the endorsement of the doctrine of State suicide, it is difficult to see why the overthrow of an illegal State Government by the President does not involve the same consequences. The difficulties and inconsistencies which the President proposes for Congress are equally obstacles in his own path. The doctrines of his veto message are as repugnant to the action of Andrew Johnson in 1865 as they are to that of Congress in 1867.

But there is one conclusion of great value which may be drawn from President Johnson's overthrow of the Rebel State Governments at the close of the war. It establishes *a common starting-point* for the President and for Congress. Each and all agree *that the Rebel State Governments at the close of the war were illegal, and that they were justly overthrown.* There we all stand together—radicals and conservatives, Congress and the President. We may therefore throw out of view all that went before. If the General Government was inconsistent during the war, sometimes acting apparently upon one theory and sometimes upon another, we may let that all pass. The only practical question that remains is, Who, when the Rebel State Governments were overthrown, had the authority, under the Constitution, to organize new Governments to take their places? This is the sole question at issue. Everything outside of it is impertinent. The President *assumed* that *he* had this authority, and as Congress was not in session, he proceeded to exercise it; and before that body could get together he had got so far in the work that he had State Governments ready-made in every one of the Rebel States. But when Congress assembled, in December, 1865, at its regular annual session, it refused to concede the legality of the President's work. It contended that the *creation of State Governments* was not a part of the constitutional duties of the Executive. It proceeded upon the assumption that the only law-making authority in this Government is the Congress, and it immediately took steps to secure the organization of legal and constitutional State Governments in the late Rebel States. And this is still the issue. The President clings to his assumption of unconstitutional power, and would preserve the fruits of his illegal acts. Congress, on the other hand, is proceeding, as rapidly as the circumstances of the case will admit, to replace Mr. Johnson's unconstitutional State Governments with legal and valid ones. This is the whole case in a nutshell, and it shows that Mr. Johnson, in his Veto Message, has totally failed to meet the great question involved. He has merely made one more dodge.

The Present System of Taxation Inefficient.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the Management of the Revenue and the Mode of its Collection has established officially what was known before to every one, that the present system of raising revenue is totally inefficient; that under it the Government is defrauded of millions upon millions of dollars annually; that the officers of the United States are, many of them, corrupt; that their agents are worse; that the dealers, with few exceptions, are dishonest when an opportunity affords; and that, unless a change is brought about, taxation will be ruinous to the honest, and compel them to join the crowd of defrauders. The article of whisky alone evidences the magnitude of the deceptions practised. Liquor can be bought for less than the Government tax, and the daily return of almost all the distillers is one of deception and theft. It has been proposed, in view of the necessity of reform, and the impracticability of effecting it with the manufacturers, that the great weight of taxation be made to fall rather upon the buyer than on the seller, and that the retailer be charged directly, and not the producer. But we doubt if the remedy would effect very good results. It is a subject which merits the most earnest and persistent attention of the Treasury Department. There is no subject towards which official attention should be more constantly directed, for there is none of more vital value to the nation. On it depends the safety of our credit, a jewel to be prized above all others. In addition to the pecuniary loss, the facility for fraud causes a degradation of the morals of the people, and we are in danger of experiencing the sad effects depicted by Sydney Smith, which he predicted would result from our public debt:

"The habit of dealing with large sums will make the Government avaricious and profuse, and the system itself will infallibly generate the vermin of spies and informers, and *a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description*—while the prodigious patronage which the collection of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of Government, will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtue and public spirit even of republicanism will be unable to resist."

Heeding, then, the warning given by the reverend gentleman nearly fifty years ago, let the Government devote its energies to devise a system which will at least have some show of honesty. The present plan is offensive to all right-thinking citizens who understand its workings.

Our Foreign Ministers.

The class of gentlemen who are generally selected to represent the United States abroad are of a status utterly unfitted for any such positions of honor. By long association and habit we have grown to look upon a consulate or ministership as the proper reward for a useful politician, and to deem that nothing but the qualifications essential to a stump orator are necessary in an ambassador. The result is that the complaints against our foreign representatives are many and loud. A considerable allowance, however, must be made for the mistakes so often made by our people as to the functions of a representative. It is a delusion to suppose that he is a judge, or a hotel-keeper, or yet a showman. There is really no good claim of an American against the representative of his Government except what is the official duty of the latter — the vising of passports, assistance in case of arrest by a foreign power, and a few other similar cases. The only one, however, who told the travelling public frankly what he would do for them was the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, Pierce's Minister to France. But making all the allowances incident to the exorbitant demands on travellers, there is no doubt but that we are very poorly represented abroad. With the exception of some selections made by Mr. Lincoln, at a time when we had to send our best talent to defeat the schemes of the Confederates, we really have a very inferior set of representatives. If there is one position which it is positively essential that a *gentleman* should fill, it is that of ambassador. Called upon to mingle in the most polished society of Europe, he must either be powerless and ridiculous, or else possess the social graces which nothing but education of a peculiar kind can give. There is wide room for reform in this department, and we hope to see the day when a regular pupilage will be as essential to diplomacy as it is to-day to the naval and military departments of the United States service.

The New York *Tribune* tells a pretty good story of the workings of the Tenure of Office bill. It says:—

"The Tenure of Office law has had an unexpected result, which we hardly know whether to call deplorable or comical. A Postmaster was suspended for defalcation; the Senate rejected the person nominated as his successor; and under the law the delinquent had to be reinstated. In communicating to him this amazing result, the Postmaster-General politely requested him, 'as a favor to the Department, to use as little of the money of the Government and make as few false entries as possible.' It is not said whether there is any legal punishment for stealing in the State wherein the gentleman lives."

Reconstruction.—Things are evidently "a little mixed" in North Carolina. The Goldsboro *Star* says:—"Native North Carolinians are doing more to array the colored man against the white than all the North combined."

The Appeal of the Republican Committee.—A few days since we published an appeal from the Republican Executive Committee, which should receive the immediate attention of all true friends of freedom. Of the work already done by the Committee they speak themselves. The Committee have already expended nearly $23,000, mainly derived from the private contributions of Senators and Representatives, and their purse is now empty. They have sent more than seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizers through the South; they have distributed an immense number of documents; they have formed Republican Clubs and Committees in every State; and they express the unhesitating conviction that with a reasonable persistence and energy on our part we may carry the whole South at the next elections. But the Southern loyalists are poor; they can give little except their votes to the cause of the country; the necessary expenses of the campaign must be defrayed mainly by the Union party of the North. One hundred dollars now, say the Committee, will accomplish far more than $10,000 a year hence. The attention of the friends of the cause is most earnestly called to the appeal. All contributions and communications should be addressed to Hon. T. L. Tulloch, Washington, D. C.

The New York *World* shows how the good crop will affect the price of everything, in a long article, which concludes:—

"There is scarcely a class of people whom this era of low prices will not affect. The competing railway companies that hope to move this vast crop must offer the lowest rates. When hay is $20 per ton livery stable men must not expect to board horses at the Long Branch and Saratoga rates for human beings. Cheap hay, and wheat, and corn, must make cheap beef, pork, butter, cheese, and milk, and the butcher, grocer, and milkman must come down in their prices. And with all the rest labor will be cheaper, and mechanics and laborers must submit to a reduction in wages proportionate to the cheaper rates at which the necessaries of life can be bought. This general downfall in the exorbitant prices and projects of the past few years must compel a considerable reduction in rents. This must begin next spring, to be followed by still another reduction the year following, till rents are as reasonable as they were before the war. Congress has not yet discovered that the war is ended, but all classes of dealers and consumers throughout the country will soon find out that the days of war prices are over."

If Congress has "forgotten that the war is ended," it seems that the *World* and all its allies have forgotten that we have ever had a war.

"Straightforward Advice."—Regarding the idea of calling the five Southern Military District Commanders to Washington, the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following view:—"Mr. Johnson's plan of calling the five District Commanders together in Washington and conferring with them respecting the proper execution of the Reconstruction act is a very good one, and if it is only conceived and carried out in an honest spirit, we shall hardly fail to preceive benefit from it. A little straightforward advice from Sheridan and Sickles would be of immense service to Mr. Johnson. But does he mean to take it? We have our misgivings. It is not the President's way. If the object of the conference is to attempt to throw upon the Military Commanders a joint responsibility for the policy which Mr. Johnson has already fixed upon, the plan had better be abandoned at once. In the first place, the people will not be deceived by it, and in the second place, they would not accept the reconstruction policy of the Executive even if all the military commanders in the universe approved it."

The Reported Massacre of a Bishop and several Sisters of Charity by the Indians proving to be without foundation, the New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—"The special despatch to the *Herald* announcing the massacre of Bishop Lamay and ten Sisters of Charity by the Indians proves, like three-fourths of the Indian news, to be utterly without foundation. In fact, the Indian news, as well as the Indian war, is in the main manufactured by dishonest speculators, who make profit out of the military movements on the Plains. There is nothing they dread more than peace. There is nothing for which they scheme and manœuvre and lie so eagerly as for a good, long, bloody war. The Indian Peace Commissioners appointed under the recent act of Congress are about entering upon their duties, and we trust they will devote a good share of attention to the devilry of the Government contractors and other speculative scamps who have brought upon us most of the present troubles, and are trying to bring more."

"The Application of It."—The *National Intelligencer* had an inspired utterance yesterday. The President, it appears, promises to cheerfully execute the wishes of Congress; but to this promise he appends a few oracular remarks, which may be interpreted almost any way, and will read forward and backward alike. He holds that he has no power "to exonerate himself from ultimate responsibility for all executive action under the Government to the extent that he shall take care the laws are faithfully executed;" in which opinion we most heartily agree with him. The article in the *Intelligencer* thus continues:—"Should an occasion unfortunately force itself or be forced upon him, in which he must consent to be disobeyed or supplanted from his constitutional jurisdiction, or else require his commands under the law to be implicitly obeyed by the power of the army and navy, if necessary, there is, we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the Administration would adopt." This sentence comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb. It is a good deal in the style of one of Jack Bunsby's opinions; and we might say of it, too, in the words of Captain Cuttle, "the bearings of this here observation lies in the application of it." If something happen, it is not clear what, Mr. Johnson will either do or not do something which nobody can foresee. The statement may not be very assuring, but it is safe.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Lower California Job.—A gentleman just returned from San Francisco informs us that he met there the agents of the company who have obtained the colonization grant for Lower California from Juarez, and that he saw the deed itself. It gives to the company the control of an immense section of country, with its mineral and arable lands, its harbor and railroad privileges. On the signing of the contract a million of dollars was paid, and the remainder is to be liquidated by instalments at periods which will give the company time to develop the mineral resources of the country. The parties to this scheme will make a good thing out of it. It is the most valuable grant of its kind that has ever been made by the Mexican Government to foreigners.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

Lord Justice Turner.

George James Turner was born at Great Yarmouth in 1799; his father, the Rev. Richard Turner, having been thirty years minister of that parish. He was educated at the Charter House and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, was a wrangler in 1819, and was soon afterwards elected a fellow. In July, 1821, he was called to the bar by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1840 he was made a Q. C. He was the counsel for the Rev. Dr. Gorham before the Privy Council against the Bishop of Exeter. From 1847 to 1851 he was M. P. for Coventry. On the retirement of Sir James Wigram, in 1851, he was made Vice-Chancellor, and on that occasion he received the honor of knighthood. Two years later, on Lord Cranworth's becoming Lord Chancellor, Sir George was promoted to be Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, as the colleague of the late Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Edward Jones, of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, by whom he leaves six sons and three daughters. His reputation as a most able and profound lawyer was universally recognized by the profession. Judges with a superficial knowledge of law are not unknown in the Court of Chancery; but the late Lord Justice, by his position in the Appellate Court and his masterly decisions, did much to mitigate that reproach. Besides his official merits he bore personally the character of a most amiable, upright, and conscientious man.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

Important Statement by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hadfield asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government had considered the policy of extending the system of cheap postage to all foreign and friendly governments willing to reciprocate in this convenience, and to bear their proportion of the cost of the same; and whether any measures were being taken for such an arrangement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—The important subject upon which the honorable gentleman has asked a question has very much engaged the attention of the Government and of their predecessors. Within these few weeks we have signed a postal convention with the United States, under which, after the 1st of January, the postage between the two countries will be reduced from 1s. to 6d. for each half-ounce letter. (Cheers.) I may also say that of the numerous proposals made for the reduction of foreign postage, the vast majority have emanated from this country, and there has been no proposal made upon a tolerably fair basis that has ever been refused by us. (Hear, hear.) Negotiations with Peru, Chili, and other western States of America are at this moment going on, with the object of reducing the postage, but I cannot say that anything very definite has been concluded in these cases. Within the last two or three years the postage between this country and Sweden has been reduced from 11d. to 6 t., with Denmark from 8d. to 4d., and with Holland from 8d. to 3d. That will show that the subject has very much engaged the attention of the Government, and there are at this moment before us, and under the consideration of other Governments, proposals which may lead to still more extensive results. (Hear, hear.)

The New Town of Julesburg.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

The new town of Julesburg is another instance of the way things are rushed out West. The Omaha *Herald* describes it as having every trade and occupation represented. Has got 120 whisky shops, several gambling hells, and a few other dens of vice. Its population is about 3000.

The principal amusements are getting tight, fighting, and occasionally shooting each other down for pastime. Money is very plentiful, and the evils of which it is the root spring up in its path.

The great national question debated there is, where is Julesburg? Is it in the State of Nebraska? the Territory of Wyoming? the Territory of Dakotah? or is it in Colorado?

For the past few days, the first of its existence, the city was ruled by an extempore Vigilantes, who amused themselves by the exercise of the cowhide, halter, and revolver.

At a recent meeting of the citizens it was agreed to form a civic government, and to adopt the charter, laws, and ordinances of Omaha. They have elected a Mayor and City Council. The Mayor is only a five days' resident of the place, and none of the Council have been there over ten days.

Rents are enormously high. One man pays $100 a day for a tent, for a gambling and billiard hall with one table. Another rents a part shed, part canvas structure, for $1000 a week.

Trial Trip of New Steamship Ontario

Boston, July 23.—The new steamship Ontario, the pioneer of the American Steamship Company's line from Boston to Liverpool, returned to this port this afternoon, after an absence of twenty-five hours on a trial trip at sea, for the purpose of testing her machinery and getting her engines in working order. The steamer ran outside of Cape Cod, and after standing off and on during the night, returned by a circuitous route through the Bay. About fifty gentlemen, including the executive officer of the Company, constructor, nautical, and mercantile men, were on board. The vessel behaved admirably, and her engines worked successfully. Though the trial was not for speed, she attained a rate of 11¼ knots, with four-fifths of her power applied. The Ontario is of 3000 tons burden, and she has engines of 1700 horse power.

Fifteen-Cent Fractional Currency.

A despatch from Washington announces that the Treasury Department will soon issue an additional fractional currency note of the denomination of fifteen cents. The principal embellishments on the face of this note are an engraved likeness of General Grant on the right hand, and opposite, on the left, a likeness of Lieutenant-General Sherman. The back of the note, like all other late issues of Government money, will be green, with the number "15" on each side of the note. The bronze figures which have thus far been placed upon the various denominations of the United States currency will be omitted on this new issue, and, for safety, a peculiar kind of paper will be substituted.

What the Chivalry is Coming To.—The Galveston *Bulletin* seems inclined to ridicule the Charleston *Mercury* for announcing and commending the sailing of three young Charlestonians, of good families and education, as deck hands before the mast. "Well, vot of it?" says the *Bulletin*. A good deal of it, we should say. The encouraging and commendatory notice of such sensible acts of independence among young men brought up to despise labor, is eminently a good thing. If the press is of any use, it is for the propagation of noble principles, and the making public of such manly examples is one of the greatest blessings the Southern press can confer upon its young men.—*N. Y. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 29 sptf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

July 22, 1867. 7 23 8t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.

7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 25 5w

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!

The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.

For sale everywhere. 7 12 1m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops the falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 6 10 ws6m New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—

"PARIS, July 4.

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

For sale by [12 4p

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A cable telegram announces that the

FIRST PREMIUM GRAND GOLD MEDAL

Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

WM. H. DUTTON, 7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S, NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 1mw4p

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. [5 8 tf

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mtp*

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT Street, HAVE JUST OPENED AN INVOICE OF LADIES' FINE WATCHES, Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwsimtp

FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT Street

6 7 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

WARRANTED HARMLESS.

REFERENCES—5000 CURES

REFERENCES—5000 CURES

IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER, ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 mwstf

No. 29 South FOURTH St.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 23 rp

DIAMOND BEACH PARK ASSOCIATION, CAPE MAY COUNTY, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

GRAND OPENING DAY

This new and beautiful Park, with Mile Track, and commodious Hotel accommodations, will be opened to the public

ON MONDAY, 29th of July,

when the first TROTTING MATCH of the season will take place.

The amount of Premiums will be stated hereafter.

Gentlemen desirous of entering their Horses will please address

Colonel JOHN WEST, Secretary, United States Hotel Cape Island, N. J.

Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 17wfmtt

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY, COMPLETE.

JOHN C. CLARK & SON, Commercial and Law Blank Store, 7 3 wstu4p* NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 6mwf2p Philadelphia.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 wstm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, THE largest, sweetest, and best Blackberry in market, grown by William Parry, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, and for sale by

BURRAGE & EMLY, No. 117 DELAWARE Avenue Market, And JOHNSON & CO., 7 24 3t* No. 9 VINE Street, Philadelphia.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mtp*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A GLADIATORIAL COMBAT—117 ROUNDS IN 2 HOURS AND 13 MINUTES.—The contagion for prize-fighting and fistic honors is becoming widespread, and has already assumed a chronic form in some parts of our own city. Times were when difficulties were at once settled *ad argumentum baculinum*, with regular knock-down scrimmages. But the morals of these fistic litigants have become more exalted and of a higher tone. Does trouble ensue from some midnight brawl or bar-room encounter, the parties thereto set immediately about reducing their encumbering flesh, hardening their muscles, and to the gradual extemporizing of their digits into mallets of iron solidity. A course of training under the supervision of some "iron-man," or noted "square-head," with twenty mile walks, and a diet on raw meats and stiff brandies, is thereafter instituted, and kept up with amazing perseverance and doggedness worthy of a better cause.

Resorting to this means of settling their difficulty, two parties named respectively William Eckenbrein and Daniel Kasey commenced some time ago to work down their superfluous flesh, in order to assume a fitting gladiatorial aspect. Some words, it is said, in which opprobious epithets were freely mingled, occurred between them, and disdaining any common settlement, they determined to fight it out according to the most approved rules of the P. R., and see who was the better man. Each went into training, and when the time of the meeting occurred, had become "light weights" virtually, weighing only 112 pounds each.

The matter was a profound secret with the parties and a few confidential friends, fearing that possibly it might leak out and bring down numerous stalwart tipstaves among them. Night before last they met—Eckenbrein, with his second, "Johnny" Lazarus, Kasey, and his prompter, named Mullin, with nine others, to see fair play. Where the fight took place has not yet transpired. They one by one entered a room, locked and barred the door, and with the lookers-on stationed around the apartment, and their seconds crouching in the corners, the amateur parties stepped into the centre and commenced the work. For two hours and thirteen minutes the tremendous battering was kept up, with intermediate slackings and periodical floorings, until eyes assumed a hideous aspect and prodigious size, and noses lost their shape by being bunged with batter ing-ram force, and faces were bloated by con tusions and bloody from cuts.

Eckenbrein "laid on" with great power and, to a portion of the spectators, with pleasing regularity; but he had a decidedly obstinate opponent in the shape of Kasey, who retaliated in a manner which spoke well for his pugilistic capabilities. One hundred and sixteen rounds had been fought, and signs of exhaustion began to make their appearance on Kasey. During the one hundred and seventeenth he was handled roughly, and when time was called for the one hundred and eighteenth Kasey failed to respond, the sponge was elevated, and Eckenbrein declared the successful gladiator. The victor resides in the upper part of the city, and is said to be a member of the Northern Liberties Fire Company. Kasey resides in Kensington. The full details of the affair will soon be made known, no doubt, with a full elaboration of the belligerents, the place of contest, and the parties there attending.

The place where these amateur pugilists fought has been lately ascertained, and is upon the Wissahickon. A large amount of money changed hands, the betting at the outset being greatly in favor of the vanquished gladiator. His *tout ensemble* was a subject of admiration on the part of his backers, who went two to one upon a victory, then thought so apparently easy. Rumor hath it, that other parties on the ground got into a dispute about the respective merits and demerits of each of the principals, which ended in arrangements for another encounter.

A MONUMENT TO PATRIOTISM AND VALOR.—Among the many gallant heroes who sacrificed their lives and the endearments of home to battle for the cause of their country during the late Rebellion, few can show a brighter record than the late lamented General David B. Birney, of this city. Although untrained to the art of war, his services were of such a nature as to merit the approbation of those educated for the field; and also to assist in overthrowing the greatest Rebellion the world ever saw. In consideration of these facts, a number of his friends have determined to commemorate those services, and have associated together for the purpose of erecting a monument over his remains in Woodland Cemetery. It will be of Italian marble, twenty feet high, and four feet six inches at the base. On the front of the die is a raised shield, partly covered by the American flag, the die resting on a moulded base, in which is cut the name "Birney" in large raised letters; above this is an elliptic moulded cap, with a laurel wreath on the front; also a moulded base which receives the shaft, on which is cut a sword, sash, and scabbard, the whole surmounted by a drapery urn, finished on the top with a rising star, forming an exceedingly chaste and appropriate memento. The monument is being built at the establishment of Henry S. Tarr & Son, No. 710 Green street, Philadelphia.

A SUSPICIOUS GERMAN IS KNOCKED DOWN.—Samuel Wardlow, residing at No. 1520 Pearl street, was taken into custody on suspicion of unlawfully appropriating a horse and wagon, and for knocking down a German. It seems that Wardlow was driving along Fifth street, near Chesnut, when this German seized the reins and said the horse was his, and that Wardlow intended to steal it. For this he measured his length on the street, and Wardlow was arrested. Alderman Massey held him in $1200 bail to answer at Court.

STEALING PIG IRON.—Frederick Heifer and William Horn were before Alderman Williams yesterday, charged with the larceny of a ton and a half of pig iron. Horn is the Captain of a canal-boat, and the other is employed on board as deck-hand. The iron is shipped from the upper portion of Pennsylvania, consigned to parties in this city. The consignees here frequently complained of the iron being short a ton. It is alleged that the above parties have been in the habit of secreting and selling it to junk dealers. They were held to answer.

DID NOT PAY THEIR BOARD BILL.—George A. Gibbons and Charles Huntzinger, upon representations that they were wealthy, obtained board at Rising Sun. After staying about five weeks, they decamped without footing their "little bill." Gibbons was yesterday arrested at Fifth and Green streets, and Huntsberger at Rising Sun. Alderman Thomas held the former, while Alderman Riddle committed the latter to answer.

A COOL TRANSACTION.—James Dunbar, a one-legged soldier, hailing from New York city, was before Alderman Jones this morning, charged with the larceny of a coat belonging to James Wilson, No. 800 Market street. The article in question was hanging on a hook in front of the store, and Dunbar came along, coolly took it off, and put it on, and was walking up the street when arrested. He was held in $300 bail to answer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has favored us with the latest received numbers of the London magazines, among others *Belgravia*, *London Society*, *St James'*, *Temple Bar*, and *Cornhill*. Mr. Winch supplies all the most noted foreign periodicals to subscribers at the lowest rates.

Purser J. Teal, of the steamer Wyoming, has our thanks for files of late Savannah papers.

A FIRE broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in an old, curious building, composed in part of wood, stone, and brick, upon P. Comber's stone yard, on Albion street, near Chesnut. It was used as a sort of blacksmith shop, and also as a storehouse for rope, tackling, etc. It was almost totally destroyed. The loss is about $1000, principally on tackling, upon which there is no insurance.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Thomas Manley was arrested at Twenty-first and Chesnut streets last evening, by Policeman Andrew Young. While being taken to the Station House he became very violent, and struck Young in the mouth, causing a bountiful flow of nature's stream. He was held in $600 bail by Alderman Jones to answer.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The dwelling-house occupied by Mr. C. J. McCleary, No. 1327 N. Front street, Seventeenth Ward, was entered in the early part of the evening of Tuesday last and robbed of a lady's gold watch and $110 in money.

STEALING FROM HIS EMPLOYER.—Charles Hartman was arrested for stealing shoe uppers from Conrad Hopt, his employer. Hartman was taken in custody at No. 1331 Girard avenue, and held in $700 bail to answer at Court.

REOPENING OF JONES' EXCHANGE HOTEL.—This pleasant hotel, No. 235 Dock street, below Third, will be reopened to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock P. M., under the genal proprietorship of W. P. Larkin. For all persons, and especially gentlemen having business connections which keep them on and about the wharves, this hotel will afford a pleasant and withal a profitable stopping place.

It is large and comfortable, easily accessible by the city passenger cars, and, in fact, the place where one would and should put up. Full assurance is given to patrons that the needs of the inner man will be well and amply supplied. As to the latter fact, the friends of the hotel know full well of its veracity, and our citizens are promised that "mine host," in the person of Mr. Larkin will prepare for, and fully—yea! largely—supply everything needed for their individual comfort in the style of savory and hunger-appeasing viands. At the opening to-morrow afternoon, to which all are invited, a collation, wherein is a turtle of Brobdignagian size, will be served up in a delectable state, with all manner of additional comestibles, free gratis. Come one, come all, eat, drink, and be merry. An excellent band of music will be in attendance from 2 o'clock until 12 M.

CAPE MAY.—This celebrated and beautiful seashore resort lacks not in public interest. Daily hosts of people visit it, either for short or prolonged stay. This morning the trains carried down thirteen hundred more to augment the already large and brilliant company there rusticating. Last night a hop, with all its attendant festivities, came off at Congress Hall, and to-morrow (Thursday) evening, a grand concert will be given at the same place, wherein Mrs. Simmons, Professor Briscoe, Professor Miller, and a talented company will participate. These pleasant, sunshiny days should not be missed at this favorite seashore resort, where everything is redundant with pleasure and pleasantness.

LARCENY OF $2700.—C. B. Henry was before Alderman Williams on Monday, charged with the larceny of $2700 belonging to Joseph D. Kiker, with whom he was associated as partner in the liquor business. It is alleged that he took samples of the ardent with him through the State to sell, and collecting the money, appropriated it to his own use. He was arrested at Huntingdon and brought to this city. The magistrate committed him in default of $2500 bail.

A CORRECTION.—It has been erroneously stated in several of the morning papers that the driver of car No. 44, on the Race and Vine Street Passenger Railroad, was bound over by Alderman Williams to answer the charge of beating an old negro man. This is incorrect. He was bound over in the sum of $1500 to answer the charge of maliciously running over the son of Hezekiah Bailey on Saturday last.

ROBBERY OF MONEY AND WHISKY.—Last night James Fee, with another party, went into a saloon at No. 2576 Callowhill street, and managed to purloin three gallons of whisky and about $250 in money. Fee was arrested on the tow-path with the whisky, but his companion has not yet been found. Alderman Pancoast held the former, in default of bail, to answer.

LARCENY.—A man named Henry S. Richart was entrusted about three months ago by Mr. Rein, No. 418 Race street, with materials to make four pairs of gaiters. The made-up articles were never returned. Yesterday he was arrested and taken before Alderman Williams, who bound him over to answer at Court.

INSANE MAN.—An unknown man, giving obvious evidences that he was laboring under aberration of mind, was found yesterday near the Fox Chase. His age is about thirty-five years. He is five feet eight inches in height, and is of a dark complexion. He was taken to the Oxford Poor House, near Holmesburg.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—R. W. Benton was arrested yesterday for embezzling money to the extent of about $200 from his employers, doing business at No. 626 Arch street. The books exhibited these fraudulent transactions. Alderman Williams held him in $1000 bail to answer.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, arrived here this morning and is stopping at the Continental Hotel. He will call upon General Grant at Cape May, next Saturday.

INTERFERING.—Patrick O'Neil was taken in custody for belaboring a colored dog catcher who had nabbed his dog, at Water and Callowhill streets. Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer.

We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—Hundreds of letters are daily being received from all sections of the country, indorsing in the loudest terms the plan adopted by the Washington Library Company, for the raising of funds in aid of the Riverside Institute. These letters are from ministers, lawyers, merchants, and others, many of whom state that they never before took part in any similar arrangement or plan as that proposed by the Washington Library Company, and are only induced to encourage this from the fact that after investigation they are convinced of the honesty and good intention of those by whom the affair is being conducted, as well as those designated to receive the funds and disburse the same, for the noble purpose named. The public are determined that this benevolent work shall not drag its weary length along, but be pushed rapidly to a successful completion. The shares are being sold so rapidly that it is quite probable that the great distribution of presents will take place before September 25, the time originally fixed. Our readers should not forget that each share not only secures a handsome steel plate engraving, but also guarantees some present, there being no blanks. The principal office in this city is at No. 1225 Chesnut street.

VERDICT OF THE FACULTY—STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE AS MEDICINES.—The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks, and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted, in the countries to which they are indigenous, for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic, the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague, and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its antibilious properties are marvellous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity o the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly, and in a very short space of time, by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts; it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1219 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

THE SURF HOUSE.—No public resort and temporary home stands in higher repute in the famed "City of the Sea" than does the Surf House, under the management of Mr. William J. Caleb. This house has become the most popular retreat. Everything is pleasant, comfort and ease come with the first step within its walls. The building is spacious, the rooms are large and airy, and the whole structure is deliciously cool. It is nearer the ocean than other hotels—but a step, and one can reveal in the surges as they roll upon the sandy beach. Its accommodations are for six hundred persons, and the rates of board are unusually low for so delightful a sea-side summer home. Twenty dollars per week is the price of board, and for servants and children one-half that amount. We feel confident in stating that those desiring such an arrangement, could obtain board for their families at still lower rates, with the provision that their stay will be prolonged. None should miss the Surf House, with its genial host and pleasant surroundings, with all its home-comforts, when they visit Atlantic City.

SOMETHING NEW!!!—THE PATENT SHUTTER HOOKS for fastening window-shutters together are probably the latest invention that has suddenly come into universal use. They are ornamental, highly economical, saving a multitude of ribbons, etc., and so effectually serve the purpose of their invention, that every house is being supplied with them. They can be attached with or without cord and tassel. These Hooks are warranted to give satisfaction. No housekeeper should be without them; simple and durable in their construction, they can be attached or detached by a child. They are an ornament to the shutter, being electro-plated and highly finished, dispensing with the old fashioned ribbons. Mr. B. F. Paris is the inventor and has them for sale at his establishment, No. 27 S. Third street, for the exceeding small sum of twenty-five cents per pair.

WELL PUT IN.—At Adams' Express Office yesterday, directed to the care of W. T. Caleb, Proprietor of Surf House, Atlantic City, was a box made of larchwood, light almost as pasteboard, thus tenderly inscribed:—

"TO THE EXPRESS AGENT.

"This package contains a duck of a bonnet;
Expressman, I pray you, place nothing upon it,
'Tis made of a ribbon, a straw, and a feather,
The whole with a postage stamp fastened together.
Its owner, a damsel, is youthful and fair;
But, like Flora McFlimsey, has 'nothing to wear.'
Beware, then, Expressman! I warn you take heed,
And forward this bonnet with care and with speed."

WE KNOW of no more eminent and successful druggist in the United States than H. T. Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, New York city. We are certain there are none in these United States who patronize printers' ink to a greater extent. We are positive in the assertion, and have no hesitancy in saying that each and every one of Helmbold's preparations possess all the curative powers claimed for them, while we are sure that among all the proprietary medicines in existence, Helmbold's ranks as first and foremost, not only among the people, but among druggists and regular physicians. The one preparation alone, and known among medicine men as "Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu," has made him the popular man he is, and has so placed his medicines as to be without a rival or even an equal. This one medicine alone, Helmbold's Buchu, is so pure in its ingredients, and so positive in its curative powers, as to overcome the prejudices of the regular fraternity, and to such an extent that regular physicians in New York and elsewhere are freely recommending it for all diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs, for female weaknesses, and for diseases consequent upon a change of climate and habits of dissipation. Dr. Helmbold, besides being the most liberal advertiser in the world, has the handsomest and most complete drug establishment in the world, while we can guarantee to any of our readers who may be sojourning in New York a kindly welcome from not only the doctor, but from his courteous assistants. This, as well as the other medicines of Dr. Helmbold, can be found at all our drug stores.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THAT DREADFUL AFFLICTION, Epilepsy, Convulsions, or Fits, soon becomes firmly fixed by habit, each attack increasing the liability to a return, and adding greatly to the difficulty of arresting the disorder. In the absence of proper treatment, a mere faintness, with slight muscular twitchings, occurring at long intervals, in time becomes violent convulsions of great frequency, and the patient gradually sinks into imbecility. If relief is obtainable at all after the disease is thus firmly seated, it must be from some treatment which is permanent in its effects, and which not only has a tendency to suppress the attacks, but which will remove the morbid tendency to relapse. Dr. Jayne's Alterative has happily been found to answer this purpose admirably. It gradually changes the morbid condition of the system, removes the cause of the disease, and when its use is continued for a sufficient length of time, produces a permanent cure. Let the afflicted try it. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WHENE'ER I TAKE MY WALKS ABROAD, how many poor, miserable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

SPERR'S WINE.—Sperr's Port Grape Wine is the only wine calculated to do good in diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, such as acidity, dysentery, diarrhœa, incontinence of urine, and general debility. One bottle is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the great curative powers contained in this wine. Sold by druggists.

ONCE FOR ALL.—The reduction in the prices of Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is now accomplished. The public can purchase Summer Clothing of the first quality at this house, at the same price inferior clothing is sold for at other places.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. LASH & CO.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties.....at 25 cents.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, 1025 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 6 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. f4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 2 5p4

THIRD EDITION

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

The Young Man Drowned this Morning—His Body Not Yet Recovered—General Grant Expected, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 24.—The body of young Dunlap has not yet been recovered. He was the only son of a wealthy Baltimore grocer. He was warned not to venture beyond the breakers.

General Grant is expected to arrive here on Saturday next.

Great preparations are making for the Diamond Beach trot on Monday next.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 27@27½c. Flour more steady and active; sales of 7400 barrels State, $6 50@11; Ohio, $9 90@12 75; Western; $6 60@9 90; choice, 10 50@12; Southern, $9 30@16 75. Wheat very dull, and 2@3c. lower. Corn firmer; sales of 50,000 bushels mixed Western, 98c.@$1. Oats 1c. higher; choice, 102; sales of 52,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; sales of 500 barrels; New Mess, $23 90. Lard quiet, at 12@13½c. Ashes unchanged. Barley and Peas nominal. Naval Stores drooping. Spirits of Turpentine, 57½@58c. Rosin dull at $3 02½@3 72 Whisky quiet.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Yesterday Edgar Braidley was charged with issuing a fraudulent bond.

Charles W. Wood sworn—Am a Revenue Inspector for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts of Pennsylvania; (witness produced a warehouse bond, class B, signed by Edgar Braidley, Eli Everett, Henry Schmidt, and Richard Gibbons, for $50,000, conditioned as therein stated, dated 19th December, 1865); had a conversation with the defendant about this bond; he said he signed it, and left it at the office of the Collector of the Fourth District; that the other parties signed it; he said he knew nothing of the parties on the bond besides himself; there is such a person as Eli Everitt, I believe, but I don't know where to find him; he does not live at 1215 Poplar street, I believe; Henry Schmidt does not live at 323 North Tenth street; Thomas Hagan has lived there some years; Richard Gibbons does not live at 535 Pine street; that is the house of Mrs. Louisa Cardwell, widow of Dr. Cardwell; she has lived there some years; neither Gibbons nor Schmidt lived at the places mentioned above on the 19th of December last.

The defendant was committed in default of $3000, for a further hearing.

At 12 o'clock to-day he was brought up before the Commissioner again.

Lilburn Harwood sworn—The bond was executed in my presence; Mr. Braidley signed it, but not while the other parties were there; the sureties were not present; they appeared subsequently, on the same day, I think; examined them rigidly in regard to their responsibility; justified them separately; each said he was worth eighty thousand dollars over and above all his debts; and showed me the deeds of the property. Everett said he was a roofer, and showed me a deed of property of five acres at Fifth and Mifflin streets, where he said he was putting up eighty houses; the defendant, as proprietor of the bonded warehouse, had been to the office before to get information in regard to taking out papers; he said he would furnish securities, but he didn't mention any names; I do not know that he was actually proprietor of the bonded warehouse; I have been there, but never saw him.

The defendant was held for a further hearing to-morrow.

FRAUDULENT BOND CASE.

George W. Knight waived a further hearing this morning, and was bound over in the sum of $25,000 to answer the charge of issuing a fraudulent bond for $58 000. The evidence was given in full in a previous edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MARRIED.

DYER—DYER.—At No. 361 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, on the 22d instant, Mr. LEWIS W. DYER, of Camden, N. J., to Miss SARAH DYER, of this city.

KILLEY—WILLS.—On the evening of the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr. DANIEL W. KILLEY and Miss ANNA M. WILLS, all of this city.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—On Tuesday, the 23d instant, JOHN M., son of the late Henry Barclay, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 313 Dean street, on Thursday morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DIGGAN.—On the 23d instant, EMMA, daughter of Patrick and Mary Diggan, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1010 Somerset street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at St. Ann's.

HICKS.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of William Hicks.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 807 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HORTMAN.—On the 22d instant, FRANKLIN LORD, infant son of Benjamin L. and Anna G. Hortman, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 944 S. Front street on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LEVIS.—July 23, at Delanco, N. J., FLORENCE, only child of William and Sallie P. Levis, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. E. Stephens, Delanco, N. J., on Thursday, July 25, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train at Walnut street wharf. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

MCKINLEY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA MCKINLEY, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, James Allison, S. E. corner of Tweuty-first and Filzwater streets, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

RYNER.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, EMILY RYNER, wife of John Ryner, in the 43d year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Funeral services at the North Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Master, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Pleasant, Montgomery county, Pa.

THOMPSON.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. EMILY THOMPSON, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Francis Ward, No. 1431 Cadwalader street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

TOBIN.—On the 23d instant, MICHAEL TOBIN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Robert Tobin, No. 1325 Brandywine street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Services at Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden street, below Twelfth. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WATSON.—On the evening of the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY ANN, widow of the late William Watson, in her 65th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Martin Fredericks, No. 624 Belgrade street, below Vienna, Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WELCH.—On the 23d instant, JAMES, son of Michael and Bridget Welch, in the 25d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1533 Hancock street, below Oxford, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

LARGE CASTERS, SUITABLE FOR STORE trucks or boxes, and an assortment of Bed and Furniture Casters, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MALLETS FOR TINMEN, BOTTLERS, Carpenters, etc. A heavy iron-bound article for more use; also, small neat Mallets for lads' tool chests. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [6 18 6p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Two o'clock Market Report.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 24—2 o'clock.—Consols and United States Five-twenty bonds unchanged. Erie advanced ¼. Illinois declined ¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—2 o'clock.—Cotton and Breadstuffs unchanged. Bacon advanced 6d. Lard advanced 3d. Cheese declined 1s. Refined Petroleum declined 4d.

LONDON, July 24—2 o'clock.—Sugar easier, but not quotably lower. Other articles unchanged.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Francis C. Speight sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I live in New York and am Captain of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Metropolitan police; I have been in the Department nearly twenty-three years, and have been in my present position fourteen years; I know a Dr. Bissell, but I don't know whether his name is Augustus or not; he keeps a drug store on the corner of Twenty-third street and Seventh avenue; Bissell also had a restaurant on Broadway; he was there several months; I have heard Bisaell's reputation for veracity spoken of very irequently, and as a mysterious and bad man; Bissell's character for truth is bad.

By Mr. Bradley—I have heard of Mr. Campbell, a jeweller, at No. 339 Fourth avenue, speak of Bissell's character; I heard a policeman named Gleason speak of him; I have known Bissell about two or three years; Bissell has told me he kept a drug store; he told me also he was going to keep a drug store on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue; I was told by Mr. Eaton that Mr. Bissell purchased the restaurant; I have seen Bissell about there, and he appeared to control the restaurant; I have read Bissell's evidence; I have read all the evidence, and the moment I read Bissell's testimony I was satisfied I knew the man; I wrote to Mr. Pierrepont on Sunday, and on Tuesday I was subpœnaed; I have frequently heard Bissell's character spoken of within the last year or two; the way Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gleason talked about Bissell's character for truth, they were talking about his connection with a bank in Hoboken; that was within the last two months; I don't know where Bissell came from to New York; Bissell's general reputation for truth and veracity is bad; I can't recollect who spoke of it, except the two men named; I don't know exactly many of Bissell's associates, but they say he associates with Chris. Hogan; I don't know the firm of Cassiday & Corel, in Warren street, in New York; my district does not extend as far as Warren street; I cannot call such a firm to mind; the man of whom I speak told me he kept a drug store at the corner of Twenty-third street and Seventh avenue; he told that about two weeks ago; when I saw Bissell to know him he was lame and on crutches.

By Mr. Pierrepont—In the conversation in relation to the Hoboken Bank transaction, it was as stated that Bissell had been imprisoned for some deposits in a broken bank, and he had turned State evidence, and Mr. Campbell said he would not believe Bissell under oath.

Patrick D. Kilduff sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I live at 948 Broadway, New York; I have lived there since 1858; have known Dr. Bissell two years this month, and have had business transactions with him; I know of his purchase of a restaurant; Bissell has a bad reputation for truth.

Another Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A prize fight came off to-day on the Hackensack road between Phil. McConnell and Stephen Donnelly. After 22 rounds, the former failed to come to time and Donnelly was declared the winner.

Heavy Export of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Scotia sailed to-day for Liverpool with $1,765,151 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 139¼. Sterling exchange 110¼@111¼. Atlantic, 113½; Adams' Express, 72½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 67½; United States 7.30s, bid, 74 asked; Fiveseventies of 1862, registered, 109½; coupon, 111½; do., 1864 and 1865, coupon, 109½; do., new issue, 108½; Tenforties, registered, 102½; do., coupon, 102½@102½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; second do., 107½; third do., 107½; Virginia 6s, new issue, 51; Tennessee 6s, coupon, 68½; new issue, 57; Missouri 6s, 104½@105; Toledo and Wabash, 51; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27; Canton, 49½; Boston Water Power, 23; Cumberland preferred, 38½@39; Central Coal, 48½@50; Quicksilver, 35; Mariposa, 11½; do., preferred, 122½@123; Western Union Telegraph Co., 68½; Erie, 73½; preferred, 77@80; Hudson River, 119@119½; Reading, 106½@107½; Michigan Central, 130½@131; Michigan Southern, 78½; Illinois Central, 118½@119½; Cleveland and Toledo, 122½; Rock Island, 122½; Northwestern, 47½; do., preferred, 73½; Fort Wayne, 105; Georgia 78, 84½; strong.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 Pa 6s, 3 series	102¾	6 sh Gr & Coates	31½
$3000 5-20s '65, cp	109¼	44 sh Morris Cl	55
$3000 do., Jy	108¼	29 sh Leh V R	58 59
$3000 U S 6s '81, Reg	110½	128 do	18 59
$1000 City 6s, New, 30	100	200 do	60
$4700 do., New, 18	100	200 sh Read R	60 53½
$200 do., New	100	100 do	54½
$1400 Sch N 6s, '72	91½	2 sh Penna R	53½
6 sh C & Am R, ex d	125½	5 sh Sch N Pf	30

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Pa 6s, 3 series	102¾	15 sh Read R	53½
100 sh Reading	53 56	200 do	53½
100 do., 30 wnit	53½	100 do	53¾
100 do	53 56	100 do	53½
100 do., 10 wn	53 56	100 do	53½
500 do	53½	100 do	53½
100 do., 30 wn	53½	4 sh Penna R	53½
100 do., 60 wn	53	5 do	53¾
100 do	53¼		

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 8 5p

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

TO CROQUET PL

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

There is something to me exceedingly touching in that simple early life of the king's. As long as his mother lived—a dozen years after his marriage with the little spinet-player—he was a great, shy, awkward boy, under the tutelage of that hard parent. She must have been a clever, domineering, cruel woman. She kept her household lonely and in gloom, mistrusting almost all people who came about her children. Seeing the young Duke of Gloucester silent and unhappy once, she sharply asked him the cause of his silence. "I am thinking," said the poor child. "Thinking, sir! and of what?" "I am thinking if ever I have a son I will not make him so unhappy as you make me." The other sons were all wild except George. Dutifully every evening George and Charlotte paid their visit to the king's mother at Carlton House. She had a throat complaint, of which she died; but to the last persisted in driving about the streets to show that she was alive. The night before her death the resolute woman talked with her son and daughter-in-law as usual, went to bed, and was found dead in the morning. "George, be a king!" were the words which she was forever croaking in the ears of her son; and a king the simple, stubborn, affectionate, bigoted man tried to be.

He did his best; he worked according to his lights; what virtue he knew he tried to practise; what knowledge he could master he strove to acquire. He was forever drawing maps, for example, and learned geography with no small care and industry. He knew all about the family histories and genealogies of his gentry, and pretty histories he must have known. He knew the whole *Army List*, and all the facings, and the exact number of the buttons, and all the tags and laces, and the cut of all the cocked hats, pigtails, and gaiters in his army. He knew the *personnel* of the universities; what doctors were inclined to Socinianism, and who were sound churchmen; he knew the etiquettes of his own and his grandfather's courts to a nicety, and the smallest particulars regarding the routine of ministers, secretaries, embassies, audiences; the humblest page in the anteroom, or the meanest helper in the stables or kitchen. These parts of the royal business he was capable of learning and he learned. But, as one thinks of an office almost divine performed by any mortal man—of any single being pretending to control the thoughts, to direct the faith, to order the implicit obedience of brother millions, to compel them into war at his offense or quarrel; to command, "In this way you shall trade, in this way you shall think; these neighbors shall be your allies whom you shall help, these others your enemies whom you shall slay at my orders; in this way you shall worship God"—who can wonder that when such a man as George took such an office on himself, punishment and humiliation should fall upon people and chief?

Yet there is something grand about his courage. The battle of the king with his aristocracy remains yet to be told by the historian who shall view the reign of George more justly than the trumpery panegyrists who wrote immediately after his decease. It was he, with the people to back him, who made the war with America; it was he and the people who refused justice to the Roman Catholics; and on both questions he beat the patricians. He bribed; he bullied; he darkly dissembled on occasion; he exercised a slippery perseverance and a vindictive resolution, which one almost admires as one thinks his character over. His courage was never to be beat. It trampled North under foot; it beat the stiff neck of the younger Pitt; even his illness never conquered that indomitable spirit. As soon as his brain was clear it resumed the scheme, only laid aside when his reason left him; as soon as his hands were out of the straitwaistcoat, they took up the pen and the plan which had engaged him up to the moment of his malady. I believe it is by persons believing themselves in the right that nine-tenths of the tyranny of this world has been perpetrated. Arguing on that convenient premise, the Dey of Algiers would cut off twenty heads of a morning; Father Dominic would burn a score of Jews in the presence of the most catholic king, and the Archbishops of Toledo and Salamanca sing Amen. Protestants were roasted, Jesuits hung and quartered at Smithfield, and witches burned at Salem, and all by worthy people, who believed they had the best authority for their actions. And so, with respect to old George, even Americans, whom he hated and who conquered him, may give him credit for having quite honest reasons for oppressing them. Appended to Lord Brougham's biographical sketch of Lord North are some autograph notes of the king, which let us most curiously into the state of his mind. "The times certainly require," says he, 'concurrence of all who wish to prevent anarchy. I have no wish but the prosperity of my own dominions, therefore I must look upon all who would not heartily assist me as bad men as well as bad subjects." That is the way he reasoned. "I wish nothing but good, therefore every man who does not agree with me is a traitor and a scoundrel." Remember that he believed himself anointed by a Divine commission; remember that he was a man of slow parts and imperfect education; that the same awful will of Heaven which placed a crown upon his head, which made him tender to his family, pure in his life, courageous and honest, made him dull of comprehension, obstinate of will, and at many times deprived him of reason. He was the father of his people; his rebellious children must be flogged into obedience. He was the defender of the Protestant faith; he would rather lay that stout head upon the block than that Catholics should have a share in the government of England. And you do not suppose that there are not honest bigots enough in all countries to back kings in this kind of statesmanship? Without doubt the American war was popular in England. In 1775 the address in favor of coercing the colonies was carried by 304 to 105 in the Commons, by 104 to 29 in the House of Lords. Popular? so was the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes popular in France; so was the massacre of St. Bartholomew; so was the Inquisition exceedingly popular in Spain.

Wars and revolutions are, however, the politician's province. The great events of this long reign, the statesmen and orators who illustrated it, I do not pretend to make the subject of an hour's light talk. Let us return to our humbler duty of court gossip. Yonder sits our little queen, surrounded by many stout sons and fair daughters whom she bore to her faithful George. The history of the daughters, as little Miss Burney has painted them to us, is delightful. They were handsome—she calls them beautiful; they were most kind, loving, and lady-like; they were gracious to every person, high or low, who served them. They had many little accomplishments of their own. This one drew; that one played the piano; they all worked most prodigiously, and fitted up whole suits of rooms—pretty, smiling Penelopes—with their busy little needles. As we picture to ourselves the society of eighty years ago, we must imagine hundreds of thousands of groups of women in great high caps, tight bodies, and full skirts, needling away, while one of the number, or perhaps a favored gentleman in a pigtail, reads out a novel to the company. Peep into the cottage at Olney, for example, and see there Mrs. Unwin and Lady Hesketh, those high-bred ladies, those sweet, pious women, and William Cowper, that delicate wit, that trembling poetist, that refined gentleman, absolutely reading out Jonathan Wild to the ladies! What a change in our manners, in our amusements, since then!

King George's household was a model of an English gentleman's household. It was early; it was kindly; it was charitable; it was frugal; it was orderly; it must have been stupid to a degree which I shudder now to contemplate. No wonder all the princes ran away from the lap of that dreary domestic virtue. It always rose, rode, dined at stated intervals. Day after day was the same. At the same hour at night the king kissed his daughters' jolly cheeks; the princesses kissed their mother's hand; and Madame Thielke brought the royal night-cap. At the same hour the equerries and women in waiting had their little dinner, and cackled over their tea. The king had his backgammon or his evening concert; the equerries yawned themselves to death in the anteroom; or the king and his family walked on Windsor slopes, the king holding his darling little Princess Amelia by the hand; and the people crowded round quite good-naturedly; and the Eton boys thrust their chubby cheeks under the crowd's elbows; and the concert over, the king never failed to take his enormous cocked hat off, and salute his band, and say, "Thank you, gentlemen."

A quieter household, a more prosaic life than this of Kew or Windsor, cannot be imagined. Rain or shine, the king rode every day for hours; poked his red face into hundreds of cottages round about, and showed that shovel hat and Windsor uniform to farmers, to pig-boys, to old women making apple-dumplings; to all sorts of people, gentle and simple, about whom countless stories are told. Nothing can be more undignified than these stories. When Haroun Alraschid visits a subject incog., the latter is sure to be very much the better for the caliph's magnificence. Old George showed no such royal splendor. He used to give a guinea sometimes; sometimes feel in his pockets and find he had no money; often ask a man a hundred questions—about the number of his family, about his oats and beans, about the rent he paid for his house, and ride on. On one occasion he played the part of King Alfred, and turned a piece of meat with a string at a cottager's house. When the old woman came home, she found a paper with an inclosure of money, and a note written by the royal pencil, "Five guineas to buy a jack." It was not splendid, but it was kind and worthy of Farmer George. One day, when the king and queen were walking together, they met a little boy—they were always fond of children, the good folks—and patted the little white head. "Whose little boy are you?" asks the Windsor uniform. "I am the king's beef-eater's little boy," replied the child. On which the king said, "Then kneel down and kiss the queen's hand." But the innocent offspring of the beef-eater declined this treat. "No," said he, "I won't kneel, for if I do I shall spoil my new breeches." The thrifty king ought to have hugged him and knighted him on the spot. George's admirers wrote pages and pages of such stories about him. One morning, before anybody else was up, the king walked about Gloucester town; pushed over Molly the housemaid, who was scrubbing the door-steps with her pail; ran up stairs and woke all the equerries in their bedrooms; and then trotted down to the bridge, where by this time a dozen of louts were assembled. "What! is this Gloucester New Bridge?" asked our gracious monarch; and the people answered him, "Yes, your majesty." "Why then, my boys," said he, "let us have a huzzay!" After giving them which intellectual gratification, he went home to breakfast. Our fathers read these simple tales with fond pleasure; laughed at these very small jokes; liked the old man who poked his nose into every cottage; who lived on plain, wholesome roast and boiled; who despised your French kickshaws; who was a true, hearty old English gentleman. You may have seen Gilray's famous print of him—in the old wig, in the stout old hideous Windsor uniform—as the King Brobdignag, peering at a little Gulliver, whom he holds up in one hand, while in the other he has an opera-glass, through which he surveys the pigmy. Our fathers chose to set up George as the type of a great king, and the little Gulliver was the great Napoleon. We prided ourselves on our prejudices; we blustered and bragged with absurd vainglory; we dealt to our enemy a monstrous injustice of contempt and scorn; we fought him with all weapons, mean as well as heroic. There was no lie we would not believe; no charge of crime which our furious prejudice would not credit. I thought at one time of making a collection of the lies which the French had written against us and we had published against them during the war: it would be a strange memorial of popular falsehood.

Their majesties were very sociable potentates; and the court chronicler tells of numerous visits which they paid to their subjects, gentle and simple; with whom they dined; at whose great country houses they stopped; or at whose poorer lodgings they affably partook of tea and bread and butter. Some of the great folks spent enormous sums in entertaining their sovereigns. As marks of special favor, the king and queen sometimes stood as sponsors for the children of the nobility. We find Lady Salisbury was so honored in the year 1786; and in the year 1802, Lady Chesterfield. The *Court News* relates how her ladyship received their majesties on a state bed, "dressed with white satin and a profusion of lace; the counterpane of white satin embroidered with gold, and the bed of crimson satin lined with white." The child was first brought by the nurse to the Marchioness of Bath, who presided as chief nurse. Then the marchioness handed the baby to the queen. Then the queen handed the little darling to the Bishop of Norwich, the officiating clergyman; and, the ceremony over, a cup of caudle was presented by the earl to his majesty on one knee, on a large gold waiter, placed on a crimson velvet cushion. Misfortunes would occur in these interesting genuflectory ceremonies of royal worship. Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe, a very fat, puffy man, in a most gorgeous court suit, had to kneel, Cumberland says, and was so fat and so tight that he could not get up again. "Kneel, sir, kneel!" cried my lord in waiting to a country mayor who had to read an address, but who went on with his compliment standing. "Kneel, sir, kneel!" cries my lord, in dreadful alarm. "I can't," say the mayor, turning round; "don't you see I have a wooden leg?"

In the capital *Burney Diary and Letters*, the home and court life of good old George and good old Queen Charlotte are presented at portentous length. The king rose every morning at six, and had two hours to himself. He thought it effeminate to have carpet in his bedroom. Shortly before eight the queen and the royal family were always ready for him, and they proceeded to the king's chapel in the castle. There were no fires in the passage; the chapel was scarcely alight; princesses, governesses, equerries grumbled and caught cold; but, cold or hot, it was their duty to go; and, wet or dry, light or dark, the stout old George was always in his place to say Amen to the chaplain.

The queen's character is represented in *Burney* at full length. She was a sensible, most decorous woman; a very grand lady on state occasions, simple enough in ordinary life; well read as times went, and giving shrewd opinions about books; stingy, but not unjust; not generally unkind to her dependants, but invincible in her notions of etiquette, and quite angry if her people suffered ill health in her service. She gave Miss Burney a shabby pittance, and led the poor young woman a life which well-nigh killed her. She never thought but that she was doing Burney the greatest favor in taking her from freedom, fame, and competence, and killing her off with langnor in that dreary court. It was not dreary to her. Had she been servant instead of mistress, her spirit would never have broken down; she never would have put a pin out of place, or been a moment from duty. *She* was not weak, and she could not pardon those who were. She was perfectly correct in life, and she hated poor sinners with a rancor such as virtue sometimes has. She must have had awful private trials of her own, not merely with her children, but with her husband, in those long days about which nobody will ever know anything now; when he was not quite insane; when his incessant tongue was babbling folly, rage, persecution, and she had to smile, and be respectful and attentive under this intolerable *ennui*. The queen bore all her duties stoutly, as she expected others to bear them. At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. "Let her stand," said the queen, flicking the snuff off her sleeve. *She* would have stood, the resolute old woman, if she had had to hold the child till his beard was grown. "I am seventy years of age," the queen said, facing a mob of ruffians who stopped her sedan; "I have been fifty years Queen of England, and I never was insulted before." Fearless, rigid, unforgiving little queen, I don't wonder that her sons revolted from her.

Of all the figures in that large family group which surrounds George and his queen, the prettiest, I think, is the father's darling, the Princess Amelia, pathetic for her beauty, her sweetness, her early death, and for the extreme passionate tenderness with which her father loved her. This was his favorite among all the children; of his sons he loved the Duke of York best. Burney tells a sad story of the poor old man at Weymouth, and how eager he was to have this darling son with him. The king's house was not big enough to hold the prince, and his father had a portable house erected close to his own, and as huge pains, so that his dear Frederick should be near him. He clung on his arm all the time of his visit; talked to no one else; had talked of no one else for some time before. The prince, so long expected, staid but a single night. He had business in London the next day, he said. The dullness of the old king's court stupefied York and the other big sons of George III. They scared equerries and ladies, frightened the modest little circle with their coarse spirits and loud talk. Of little comfort, indeed, were the king's sons to the king.

But the pretty Amelia was his darling; and the little maiden, prattling and smiling in the fond arms of that old father, is a sweet image to look on. There is a family picture in Burney which a man must be very hard hearted not to like. She describes an after-dinner walk of the royal family at Windsor:—"It was really a mighty pretty procession," she says. "The little princess, just turned of three years old, in a robe-coat covered with fine muslin, a dressed close cap, white gloves, and fan, walked all alone and first, highly delighted with the parade, and turning from side to side to see everybody as she passed; for all the terraces stand up against the walls, to make a clear passage for the royal family the moment they come in sight. Then followed the king and queen, no less delighted with the joy of their darling. The princess royal leaning on Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, the Princess Augusta holding by the Duchess of Ancaster, the princess Elizabeth led by Lady Charlotte Bertie, followed. Office here takes place of rank," says Burney, to explain how it was that Lady E. Waldegrave, as lady of the bedchamber, walked before a duchess; "General Bude, and the Duke of Montague, and Major Price as equerry, brought up the rear of the procession." One sees it; the band playing its old music; the sun shining on the happy, loyal crowd, and lighting the ancient battlements, the rich elms, and purple landscape, and bright green sward; the royal standard drooping from the great tower yonder, as old George passes, followed by his race, preceded by the charming infant, who caresses the crowd with her innocent smiles.

"On sight of Mrs. Delany, the king instantly stopped to speak to her; the queen, of course, and the little princess, and all the rest stood still. They talked a good while with the sweet old lady, during which time the king once or twice addressed himself to me. I caught the queen's eye, and saw in it a little surprise, but by no means any displeasure to see me of the party. The little princess went up to Mrs. Delany, of whom she was very fond, and behaved like a little angel to her. She then, with a look of inquiry and recollection, came behind Mrs. Delany to look at me. 'I am afraid,' said I, in a whisper, and stooping down, 'your royal highness does not remember me.' Her answer was an arch little smile, and a nearer approach, with her lips pouted out to kiss me."

The princess wrote verses herself, and there are some pretty plaintive lines attributed to her, which are more touching than poetry:—

"Unthinking, idle, wild, and young,
I laughed, and danced, and talked, and sung:
And, proud of health, of freedom vain,
Dreamed not of sorrow, care, or pain:
Concluding in those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me.

"But when the hour of trial came,
When sickness shook this trembling frame,
When folly's gay pursuits were o'er,
And I could sing and dance no more,
It then occurred, how sad 'twould be
Were this world only made for me."

The poor soul quitted it, and ere yet she was dead, the agonized father was in such a state that the officers round about him were obliged to set watchers over him, and from November, 1810, George III ceased to reign. All the world knows the story of his malady; all history presents no sadder figure than that of the old man, blind and deprived of reason, wandering through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary parliaments, reviewing fancied troops, holding ghostly courts. I have seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg—amid books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast, the star of his famous Order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless, he was utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had, in one of which, the queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself at the harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

What preacher need moralize on this story? what words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch Supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory. "Oh brothers!" I said to those who heard me first in America—"oh brothers! speaking the same dear mother tongue—oh comrades! enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this royal corpse, and call a truce to battle! Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest: dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne! buffeted by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely; our Lear hangs over her breathless lips and cries, 'Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little!'

"'Vex not his ghost—oh! let him pass—he hates him
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer!"

Hush Strife and Quarrel, over the solemn grave! Sound Trumpets, a mournful march! Fall, Dark Curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy!"

[To be continued in our next issue.]

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Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
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Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

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No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

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STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookson
JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1675 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 18] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 800 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The Steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 18]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY July 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
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BENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship BENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

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Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (sundays excepted).

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Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

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FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

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Kensington Screw Dock,
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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to
JOSEPH B. NEVINS,
No. 227 MARKET Street,
MARY PRICE,
No. 1520 FRANKLIN Street,
Or to her Attorney, CHARLES H. MASSON,
6 19w6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $460, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them name; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 1mw 3m*

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET. By Anthony Trollope. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

If Mr. Trollope would write as the natural thread of his story led him, and not seek to enlarge his work by the constant addition of superfluous characters, he would furnish us with much more readable productions than he does. The great objection to all his works is their unnecessary length. His stories are all of them good. He introduces characters which are in no way improbable, and which live, move, and have their being about the same as ordinary individuals. The interest created by his narrative is never strong. It has a calm, placid attraction which makes us like to read, yet does not induce us to burn the midnight oil in anxiety to master his works. The present story is as good as any we have seen from his pen, if he would lop off the useless branches. The tale of the Creully family is very pleasing; but when John Eames and his adventures are introduced it grows tiresome. It is copiously illustrated and well printed, and is a large work, if that be any recommendation.

PARTISAN LIFE WITH COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY. By Major John Scott. Harper & Brothers: New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The recital of the guerilla adventures of Mosby's Rangers, if properly told, cannot fail to be interesting, and Major Scott has told the story well. If we except the fact that he gives by far too much special glory to his personal and political idol, the chief of the Rangers, we must give him credit for producing a certainly pleasant book. When we say pleasant, we refer only to its literary merits, for it is galling to the North to hear of the doings of one whom we rightly esteemed nothing more than a brigand. For the reliability of the book we will not vouch. Many parts, most, in fact, of the narrative, is evidently Munchausenish, and decidedly too wonderful to be true. It is filled with pictures of Mosby in every conceivable attitude, and abounds with letters, *fac similes*, and autographs of that gentleman. In fact, it is all Mosby and his glory. It is handsomely bound.

BENCH AND BAR. A Complete Digest of the Wit, Humor, Asperities, and Amenities of the Law. By L. J. Bigelow. Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Bigelow has compiled a good many very good stories, and a number of very poor ones, but he has not, of course, given even an approximation of a "complete digest of the wit," etc. No work of 350 pages can. Many of the stories told are excellent, and the reminiscences of the great lawyers are all pleasant. The work displays considerable research, and it is evidently the careful compilation of years. It is full of disjointed little *bon mots*, and is very readable. It is handsomely bound and printed by Messrs. Harper.

COLLEGE LIFE: ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Stephen Olin, D. D., LL.D.

The lectures of Dr. Olin, introduced now for the first time in a permanent form, contain some of the best advice, in the most pleasant language, of any work on education which has fallen under our notice. Well qualified by years of preparation under Professor Chew to know what kind of advice is most needed by young men, he has chosen the form of lectures to impart to them his ideas for their welfare, and has furnished a work of permanent value. It is of deep interest, also, as well as instructive, and should be placed in the hands of every college student in the land. It is published by Messrs. Harper, and for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

NOJOQUE. By Hinton Rowan Helper. New York: Carlton. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

This mad tirade of a blind enthusiast, seeking only to sell his work by the virulence of his curses, and the nonsense as well as the profanity of its contents, merely merits a notice, however unfavorable. It is the idle wanderings of a seeker for money; and desirous of securing it by any means, he filches, under the *prestige* of another book, a doctrine utterly repugnant to all sense and decency. It is murderous in its doctrines, and is highly criminal. With these qualities is united an intense stupidity, so that any who desire to read an unchristian and foolish, as well as a dull book, had better purchase Mr. Helper's effusion. The reading of it is certainly "nojoque."

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON. Carlton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

The early death of Artemus Ward has thrown a painful interest around the last bright productions of his wit, and the present volume, containing as it does the latest of all his efforts, is peculiarly acceptable. It is composed of his contributions to *Punch*, which were reported in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as they appeared, and is as funny as any of his extremely funny lectures. Those who have listened to and laughed at his sallies will be glad to have in permanent form a collection of his last papers.

A ROMANCE OF THE REBELLION. By L. Maria Child. Ticknor & Fields: Boston. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead.

The present work is the first essay which Mrs. Child has made in the field of romance, which we have been called upon to notice. It is a pleasant but rather improbable story, introducing some fine characters, and is most interesting. It is written in that pleasant and easy style which shows a well-trained author, and is fully up to what we had expected from this source. It is dedicated to the parents of the late Colonel Shaw, and is handsomely published by Ticknor & Fields.

DICKENS.

We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers the sixth volume of their Green-cloth Edition of Dickens. It is "Little Dorrit."

Also, from Hurd & Houghton the fifth volume of the Globe Edition, which contains "Dombey & Son."

Also, from Ticknor & Fields, the first volume of the Diamond Edition—"Dombey & Son."

Also, from Ticknor & Fields, the sixth volume of the "Charles Dickens" edition—"Pickwick Papers."

From all of these the public can certainly not complain of not having a good collection to select from.

"CHRISTOCRACY." By Rev. Drs. Gordon and Demarest, of the Reformed Church.

Regarding the contents of this work, a much respected correspondent supplies us with the annexed criticism:—

This book supplies a much needed place in religious literature. It is a clear, strong, convincing presentation of the great Bible doctrine of the Lord's second coming to this world. It is not human theory, bolstered up by passages from the Scriptures. It is the result of reading and receiving the revelation of God, as a simple communication from Heaven to men, in man's language. It is a masterly work, laid on the sensible foundation of God's Word, is designed for men, and intended to be understood, as any other book, in man's language. It does not indulge in "Hermeneutics" so much as in common sense. If God has made known a great truth, or promised a great boon, or opened brilliant hopes to faith, which He requires shall be childlike, in the language in which such things would be usually expressed, this book does not enshroud them in the cloud and mist of "spiritual metaphor," and thus hide them from view. It simply accepts them as real actualities of the manner and kind the language describes, and holds them up to men as the outgoings of Divine wisdom and love, illumined and made beautiful by the clear atmosphere of simplicity which surrounds them.

It utters many strange things, indeed, but strange only to those who have always looked at the Word of God through the "smoked lens" of spiritualizing interpretation, as if the "Sun of Righteousness" were under an eclipse. And the arguments, logical, rhetorical, common sense, Scriptural, by which it enforces its strange "positions," are of stuff not easily pierced or riven by the instruments of opposers.

Of course it represents the "coming of our Lord" as preceding the "Millennium." Just what prophets, our Lord, apostles, and the early Church did, until they began to make theology, by mixing Platonic or Aristotelian, or some other philosophy, with the Bible. By this means, scolasticism and dogmatism reigned, and neither of these will be satisfied to read the Scriptures as they ought to be read—as God speaking to men in their own language, because He would be understood. This book and its worthy compeers are the strivings of a spirit now reviving, like that which came forth from our Lord, and which dwelt in those who were nearest to Him—a spirit of freedom from philosophic shackles in hearing the Heavenly utterances of a beloved Lord. The "Premillenarian" doctines are scouted and ridiculed, because they present "difficulties." We ask, may it not be true that "difficulties" are necessarily incident to such a work as a revelation from God? Would it not be strange if man should clearly comprehend the developments of the Infinite Mind, especially since so much of them relate to what is to come, and is known in manner and form only to the Eternal?

But, pray, does the process of befogging what is simple make it plain? When our Lord says, "I will come again," does it make it plain to say—"this means He will destroy Jerusalem?" If He had meant that, could He not have said it? And if the Bible tells us of certain persons who "live again," and "reign with Christ on the earth a thousand years," do we better understand it if it be said—"that is, the spirit of the martyrs and the devout of the first ages will be revived?" Could not God have used those words if He had meant that? Would He not have done so?

This book beautifully exposes all that kind of beclouding process, and seeks to lead men to give God the credit of meaning what He says when He does speak in simple language.

We find fault with its over-sensitiveness to objections, on the ground of the difficulties attendant upon the system. This has led to an anxiety to remove all difficulties, which we think has carried the book beyond its fundamental principles.

God has not been ashamed to have some things to be "known hereafter." He has not been afraid to put His prophecies to the test of the events that fulfil them; and He has ordered us to "wait" for such events, being willing to risk all that might befall them from an opposing world during this period of waiting. If He is not anxious for His own, why should we be anxious? If He can afford to put His word to such a trial, we can. What He has left in blank, we had better not try to fill up. Indeed, here is the origin of all the conflicts in Biblical interpretation. God's servants have been too anxious to vindicate their Master. He is far more able to vindicate Himself.

This work would have been perfect had it only been willing to say, in reply to objections of this character, "God has not revealed His mind on that point," at least in plain language, and then to leave it there.

Let this book be read with the open Bible. It deserves it. And so far as its developments are received, so far will the possibility diminish of that which our Lord hints at, saying, "When the Son of Man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?"

FERTILIZERS.

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For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

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GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:00 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 15 General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. I. THOWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 29 12 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 5	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	3:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 8	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2·25
	2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish Houses.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:40 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:07 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:00 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 3:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 9:28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at 10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 7:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 623 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
5 24 1f Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS,

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, at North Wales for Sunneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:40 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington,

COMMENCEMENT AT LAFAYETTE.

We are glad to notice an unusual interest on the part of our citizens with reference to the approaching Commencement of the College. The ladies are already preparing for the dinner which of late years has been so pleasant a feature of Commencement week. As the Masonic Hall is otherwise engaged for that day, the lecture room of the German Reformed Church has been kindly granted to the ladies for the occasion.

It may be well to state that the public exercises commence on Sunday, July 28. The sermon before the graduating class, and the Baccalaureate address, will be delivered in the morning at the Brainerd Church; and the sermon before the Brainerd Society in the evening at the First Church. Each year these services alternate between the First and Second Churches, and the congregations, for the last few years, have worshipped together. Last year the Brainerd Church was closed in the morning and the First Church in the evening. On Sunday afternoon the topic for the conference in the chapel will be "Christian Activity in College." On Monday the usual public examinations in Biblical studies and the addresses of the visiting committee from the Synod. Tuesday morning the Trustees of the College and the Board of Examiners of the Pardee Scientific Course meet in Jenks Hall, and at the same time candidates for admission to either course in the College, classical or scientific, will be examined by the Professors in the various departments. At 10 o'clock the literary societies hold "reunions" in their respective halls, to which the Alumni and honorary members are invited. The public meeting of the Alumni in the chapel at 4 o'clock, and the oration before the literary societies in the Brainerd Church at 8 o'clock, will conclude the exercises of Tuesday.

Wednesday is graduation day. The members of the graduating class and the Masters will deliver their speeches, and their degrees will be conferred. It is supposed that the procession will leave the Church for the Commencement dinner about one o'clock. In the evening, from eight to ten, President Cattell will hold his reception at his house on College Hill, where there will doubtless be the usual throng of beauty and learning. Many of the Alumni and others accustomed to leave on Wednesday afternoon have concluded to remain to attend the levee of the President, and meet there the Professors, the Trustees, and our citizens generally for a friendly and social chat. It is of course known to our readers that no special invitations are given to these receptions of the President, but all friends of the students and all who take an interest in the College are invited to attend. The President's house is always thronged on Wednesday evening by an intelligent and delighted company, and thus affords a most pleasant termination to the public and private exercises of Commencement week.

There will be no "corner stones" of new buildings laid this year; in fact, the Astronomical Observatory, owing to unexpected difficulties in securing castings for the revolving dome, has not been completed; while in view of the increased expense of building, the work on the wing of the main College building has been suspended. But Jenks Chemical Hall has been completed, and visitors will have free access to the museums and cabinets. Some of the recent additions to the museums are very interesting, especially the celebrated papyrus of the time of King Shishak, pronounced by Professor Seyfarth, the eminent Egyptologist, to contain "the finest Hieratic inscription known to exist." It was written nearly three thousand years ago, but the colors in the hieroglyphs are as fresh as if painted yesterday.

Among the class meetings, next in interest to that which takes the Master's degree will be the "Decennials," beginning with the class of 1837. To this class belongs the orator before the Literary Societies, one of the most distinguished Alumni of the College, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore. He is one of the Trustees of the College, and now returns after an absence of thirty years to the scenes of his student life. He will find old Lafayette has taken a grand stride in advance since the days he studied Euclid and Homer in her quiet halls.

May all the exercises give pleasure and profit, and the blushing honors of the *laureati* give joy to the parents and brothers and sisters who will be present, and may no unpleasant circumstances or conduct unworthy the manly reputation of a Lafayette student mar the literary or social pleasures of the week.—*Easton Express*, 23d.

A Rad. to a Reb, Greeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18, 1867.—Raphael Semmes, Editor *Bulletin*, Pirate, Traitor, Etc.—Sir:—Some one has sent me a copy of your paper, in which you devote nearly a whole column to my late speech at Lexington, Kentucky. You think me "incendiary, wicked, bad, and a party man on the Fourth of July." What right have you, a vile wretch, living by the grace of God and the mercy of a too humane Government, to take a loyal man to task for what he may see fit to say? Have you so soon forgotten your crimes, or are you insane enough to believe that they are forgotten among men, and that treason, after all, is not to be punished? For the sake of your soul I beg you not to forget the past, nor be unmindful of the future, for the day is coming when you and Forrest will both be called to a just account for your misdeeds. Pirates and butchers of innocent men cannot long live in America unhung. Be constantly prepared, for you know not the day nor the hour wherein the righteous Judge will come to do justice. Being a Christian man, when your trouble is great, and deep tribulation is upon you, send for me, and I will come and do all I can to prepare you for your end; though I tell you frankly, I believe no earthly intercession can save you from the hottest hell in damnation. You fear "such men" as I am will "rise to power" on the shoulders of the blacks. When you recollect your awful guilt, and that by the law of nations you are an outlaw, well may your coward conscience make you fear such an event. You assail the poor blacks, and charge them with the committing of "murder, arson, riot, and robbery." All good men know the blacks have behaved wonderfully well since they were set free, and your charges are as unjust as they are false. You say such men as I instigate them to do lawless acts. You, a pirate and a traitor, are a pretty fellow to talk about instigators of lawless acts! The devil rebuking sin would be a mild comparison. I have always advised the negroes to be law-abiding, quiet, sober, industrious, and peaceful, and shall continue to do so. They have no occasion to take the law into their own hands, and when they do I shall as much condemn them as I do you. We who are their friends, by the help of God and a radical Congress, will, in good time, in a legal way, punish you and all their enemies, and the enemies of the Republic, and in the meantime the negroes will be quiet, orderly, and industrious citizens. Yours, truly,

JAMES S. BRISBIN, U. S. Army.

A Remarkable Clipper-Race.

The San Francisco *Times* says:—"This city is the terminus of one of the most remarkable nautical events on record. Two first-class ships—the Governor Morton and the Prima Donna—sailed together from the port of New York on the 14th of February. They were towed outside Sandy Hook side by side, so near to each other that conversation was maintained by the two commanders. Large sums were wagered by the friends of these ships, on their respective favorite reaching this port first. The racing vessels crossed the equator in the Atlantic on the same day, although not in the same longitude. They entered the Straits of Le Maire the same day, and came out of them on the same day. They crossed the equator in the Pacific on the same day and in the same longitude. Both ships arrived at this port on the same day, within three hours of each other, after a race of sixteen thousand miles. These facts demonstrate the accuracy that has been attained in the science of navigation, and also prove the reliance which may be placed upon the wind and current charts prepared under the direction of Mr. Maury."

GENERAL GRANT.

The General's Pleasures at the Seaside.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—After spending Sunday on Governor's Island, as the guests of General Wallen, commanding Fort Columbus, General Grant and family left on Monday for this famous summer resort, where it is expected they will spend about two weeks. From the time of his arrival in New York on Sunday morning, as announced yesterday, the General has kept himself studiously secluded from popular gaze, and his ardent desire now is to avoid, so far as possible, all publicity. From the first, General Grant has been habited in a plain civilian suit, and appears in it, with his ever-present cigar, much as one would suppose to be the case with a well-to-do merchant, or an *habitue* of the 'Change.

It was intended by General Wallen to give his Commander-in-chief a grand reception at his residence on Governor's Island previous to his departure, but owing to the desire of avoiding any public display which the General at an early period after his arrival very plainly announced, and which no entreaty could cause him to alter, this proposed reception had to be foregone.

After spending the Sunday in quiet with his family, the Commander-in-Chief, at half-past two o'clock P. M. on Monday, left Governor's Island, there being on board, besides the General and family, his father-in-law, Mr. Dent, General and Mrs. Wallen and daughter, General Butterfield, General H. Porter, and Lieutenant Wallen. The military band of Fort Columbus, numbering twenty-two pieces, also came on board, and having struck up "Hail to the Chief," the boat, with its renowned passengers, put off from the pier. The time *en voyage* was enlivered by national and operatic airs from the band; but nothing of special moment occurred *en voyage*.

When the steamer reached Port Monmouth the party disembarked, and were received by Mr. Kimball, the Superintendent, and Mr. Kinney, one of the lessees of the Delaware and Raritan Railroad, by whom they were conducted to a special car in waiting to convey them to Long Branch. The General and friends were comfortably seated in the car, and Superintendent Kimball, who, with Mr. Kinney, accompanied them, having given the signal, were soon being whirled behind the iron horse through the classic regions of Jersey. So quietly had the movement been made that no one along the route knew of the advent of the General, and consequently no curiosity was manifested at the various stations past which the train swept without halting until the final stop was made at Long Branch. Here the distinguished visitor and his friends entered two carriages, and a ride of but few minutes brought them to the well-known Stetson House, where they immediately took possession of the rooms that had been set apart for them, and where, at this writing, the captor of General Lee is enjoying all the quiet that he seeks. Mr. Stetson, Jr., accompanied the party in person from New York, and was most assiduous in providing them with every comfort.

On Thursday evening a grand hop is to be given by the Stetsons in honor of the General's arrival. It will be a superb affair, and will be participated in by all the prominent military officers in the vicinity of New York.

This morning, long before the fashionables that distinguish the Stetson House had completed their breakfasts, he had ordered a barouche and was driving a team of splendid bays down the sea-shore road, having Mrs. Grant only as his companion. As he passed along, the morning pedestrians, who consist for the most part of our "solid men of Manhattan," doffed their *chapeaux*, and congratulated themselves on having thus early seen "the General." He holds the ribbons with a professional grasp, and speeds his team along the seashore road in a manner that indexes the goaheaditiveness for which he has always been remarkable.

Mr. Michael Phelan, the celebrated billiardist, now stopping here, an old California friend of the Commander-in-Chief, invited him to witness a match that had been arranged between himself (Phelan) and Mr. McDevitt, no less renowned in the billiard world. This match was played during the afternoon on a private table in the Stetson House, and was witnessed by the General and a few invited guests, the former enjoying to the utmost the scientific points of the game.

A grand serenade was given in the General's honor at midnight yesterday. The hop on Thursday is expected to be the grandest thing of the season.

A regatta race of a fleet of pleasure surf-boats, by amateur boatmen—Messrs. Morris, Silva, Bertram, Chickering, and Stokes—will take place to-morrow evening, opposite the Continental Hotel. General Grant and suite will be present and present the prizes, and Gilmore's full band will furnish the music. The distance to be rowed is one thousand yards. A salute of cannon will constitute the starting signal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

General Sherman on the Alleged Indian Massacres.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, F. M., July 19, 1867.—Editor *Republican*—Dear Sir:—The *Evening Dispatch* announces the capture, by Indians, of a train near Fort Larned, on Sunday last, who are said to have killed all the males, embracing Bishop Lamay and some priests *en route* to New Mexico, and carried off the females.

I left Fort Harker last Monday morning, at which time nothing of this sort was reported. General A. J. Smith is at Fort Harker, and would have reported such an event by telegraph had it occurred six days ago.

Fort Larned is about fifty-five miles southwest of Fort Harker, and has a good garrison, besides posts at Zara and Plum Creek between. The tri-weekly stage to and from New Mexico passed regularly during my stay of ten days at Fort Harker, prior to the date when this capture is reported to have occurred, and many trains loaded with private and Government freight had passed out during the same time, and all trains were inspected by an officer, to see if they were properly equipped and guarded. I lived with the commanding officer, Colonel Hart, and did not hear him refer to any train going out with priests and nuns. Nor is Lamay the name of the Bishop of Santa Fe. Besides, this telegram comes from New York, and is quoted from a Leavenworth paper, and I have letters and telegrams from Leavenworth up to to-day, without mention of any such occurrence.

The country has been shocked by so many terrible accounts, fabricated for a purpose—such as the Fort Buford affair, the steamer Miner, and the killing of General Custer, all of which you know to have been pure inventions, that I think journalists should endeavor to ascertain the truth before shocking the public with such terrible announcements.

Of course, I cannot absolutely deny this report; but it has no semblance of truth when tested by the facts I have stated.

Yours, W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-General.

P. S. The word Laramie is also used in the despatch; but Fort Laramie is 300 miles to the north of any road leading to Santa Fe. So that Larned must be the post meant.

Death of a Man who Weighed Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

The coffin which enclosed the mortal remains of the late John Allen, who died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday, was the largest, we believe, that was ever made in Troy. Mr. Allen was a man of immense breadth and girth—not so large as Daniel Lambert—but turning the scale at three hundred and sixty pounds only a short time before he died. In stature he was quite small, and, consequently, there was little if any room upon his person to pile any more of that mountain of fat with which he "larded the lean earth." The dimensions of his coffin were as follows:—Length, five feet ten inches; across shoulders, two feet eight inches; depth, twenty-one inches. The hearse admitted this immense coffin by just an eighth of an inch on each side, but previous to removing the body from the house the doors had to be removed to enable the bearers—twelve in number—to pass the remains out. It was first intended to deposit the remains in the vault at St. Mary's Cemetery, but upon arriving there it was found the coffin could not be got within the door. The grave—which some one irreverently remarked looked like a cellar—was then dug, and the mortal remains of John Allen, a genial, generous man in life, were deposited in their last resting place.—*Troy Times.*

If it is Thrown in Your Teeth

That you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using that matchless vegetable dentrifice, SOZODONT.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS. No. 232 MARKET Street

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
On Friday, August 2,
Will be sold at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following Stocks and Loans—
On account of whom it may concern—
5000 shares Latonia Coal Company. 7 23 9t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 609 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BEDS AND BEDDING, BOOKCASE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue—Superior walnut parlor, dining room, and chamber furniture; fine mattresses; china and glassware; desks; superior fireproof safes, etc.
Also, a large velocipede. [7 23 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale No. 236 N. Ninth street.
WALNUT, PARLOR, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, COTTAGE SUITS, TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, GLASS AND CHINA WARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 236 N. Ninth street, will be sold handsome parlor furniture in hair cloth, etagere, walnut chamber furniture, cottage suits, tapestry, ingrain, and other carpets; bedding, mattresses, glassware, etc; also, kitchen utensils, etc., of a family giving up housekeeping. [7 23 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, from families removing from the city. [7 24 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1 15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 43, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents
DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1 25.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
229] ABOVE RACE.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
82 wsm&mrp] PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2 to.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 16 1m

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission,
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FIFTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

By Mr. Bradley—Bissell is not a man of honor; if it was to his interest to be a liar, he would be one; his reputation is bad; I have heard McMahon, Mr. Eaton, and others speak of him; I know half a dozen who know Bissell, and they would not believe him; I have heard a man named Faulkner on Canal street say so; I keep a public house at No. 948 Broadway; I have known Bissell two years; I don't know who subpœnaed me; I was acquainted with Bissell; I don't know how they found out that I knew Bissell; I only knew I was summoned; my son read the account of Bissell's testimony, and I don't know how the prosecution found out that I knew Bissell.

By Mr. Merrick—The Mr. Eaton referred to is named Luther D. Eaton; he is not in business now, but he is in New York, I think.

Colonel Joseph B. Stewart recalled, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—On the night of the murder I followed Booth out of the Theatre.

Question. What was the condition of the moon as you followed him out of the theatre, and the condition of the night, as to its being cloudy?

Mr. Bradley objected, as that had been gone into in the examination in chief, and had been responded to by the defense.

Mr. Pierrepont said nothing had been asked about the night, but the defense had attempted to show that the sky was covered with mares' tails.

The objection was withdrawn, and the witness resumed—On opening the door I observed the condition of the night, and I recollect distinctly that, looking up, I noticed the sky was lighting up; it was light enough to see distinctly the person on the horse, to see his arms and hands and his working at the reins; at that time the night had the appearance of the moon giving light; I then walked back to the theatre, and went home, and afterwards went to the house of the Secretary of War; in walking from the theatre home it was light enough to see persons at a distance, and to see the size of persons; on my way to Mr. Stanton's I could distinctly see persons at Mr. Stanton's house; on my return I went to the police headquarters, and it was light enough to see persons moving; as I approached police headquarters, there was difficulty, and I could see persons moving about; I was in front of the Post Office most of the time, and I had no difficulty in recognizing persons; there was a haze, but it was sufficiently moonlight to see persons, as I have described.

By Mr. Bradley—My impression is that there was no gas-light as I went home; there was light in front of Mr. Stanton's house; I think there was no lamp at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets; I cannot recollect that there was a light at Franklin Square; there was a strong light at the police headquarters; my impression is the lights were not burning in the gas lamps; at twenty minutes after 10 the moon was rising; there was no light of any moment thrown from the back part of the theatre that would have assisted in recognizing the retreating horseman.

There was a heavy, humid atmosphere that night, but there was no heavy cloud; at 11 o'clock the moon was what I would call one hour high; it was up sufficient to reflect a more decided light; I made a memorandum at the time.

Mr. A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Police, recalled, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Weichman was not arrested to my knowledge on the day after April 14; if he had been arrested I should have known it; there is no record of Weichman's arrest on April 15.

By Mr. Bradley—There is no record of his arrest on April 18; I had a conversation with Weichman on April 15; I found Weichman in my office, and McDevitt introduced him to me; I had a conversation as to the propriety of putting Weichman under arrest, and it was decided not to let him know he was under arrest, but at the same time it was understood that he would not be allowed to escape us; we wanted to use him, and intended to keep our eyes upon him; I do not know that McDevitt told him he was under arrest; on Saturday or Monday Weichman wanted to go away, but we persuaded him to remain, but we used no force or positive command.

Michael Mitchell, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I reside at Waterloo, Canada; I know Dr. McMillan; his character for veracity is good.

Thomas Braissard sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I reside at Waterloo, and am a Notary Public; I know Dr. McMillan; he has a good reputation as a man of truth; I never knew a man of better repute.

No cross-examination.

Edmund Freetheitz sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I reside in Montreal; I have known St. Marie many years; I know his associates; his reputation was good for truth and veracity.

By Mr. Bradley—St. Marie left in 1862; he was employed in the Educational Bureau; I never heard anything against St. Marie's veracity after he left; the people said he had left for the States, and had taken with him the funds of his department; he refunded part of the money, and his father, I understood, paid the balance.

Alexander Burnett sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I reside in Montreal, and am a lawyer; I know a Mr. Naylor, a lawyer; I knew St. Marie, also, from 1863 to the time he left Montreal; I knew St. Marie all the time, and his character was very good for truth and veracity; I know Mr. Nagle, and I know his reputation for truth to be good; I have heard something against him, but it came from enemies; I had conversations with Nagle about this trial, and he said he received about $500 in gold.

By Mr. Bradley—I understood the amount to be for his services in the case; I do not remember that other witnesses' expenses were mentioned; I understood it was to cover his services and expenses; I understood that because he said he would come to Washington.

By Mr. Merrick—After St. Marie left Montreal I understood his reputation for truth to be as good as before; on that point I understood it to be good.

Francis Reside sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I live at No. 610 Seventh street, South Washington; I am a bricklayer; I know William Cleaver, and have known him ten or twelve years; I never heard anything against Cleaver's reputation for truth before the trouble he got into some time ago.

Charles Kimball recalled, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I live in the Seventh Ward, Washington; I have lived here all my life; I am a constable; I have known William E. Cleaver, and know persons who know him; I never heard Cleaver's reputation for truth questioned. No cross examination.

Henry Goss sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I have lived in Washington all my life; I have known Wm. M. Cleaver for ten years; I never heard anything against Clever in regard to truth.

By Mr. Bradley—I live at the corner of Eighth and D streets Island; I knew Cleaver some years; I knew him before he was inspector of horses; I never heard anything in connection with Cleaver passing horses, or anything against him for truth and veracity.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool July 14, arrived here to-day.

The 12th of July celebration by the Orangemen passed off quietly in all directions. In Belfast 30,000 men passed in procession without molestation.

Dr. Higgin, Bishop of Dews (?) died suddenly on July 12.

MORE ABOUT THE LATE FIREMEN'S RIOT—OTHER PARTICIPANTS CRIMINATED.—John Maguire, John Ellison, Thomas Fitzsimmons, and Henry W. Cozzens, charged with assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons during the late firemen's riot and assault on the Hope Engine fire quarters, were held in $1500 by Recorder Eneu to await a further hearing next Saturday.

ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock this morning, William Bailey, aged eight years, was run over by a butcher's wagon, in Sydenham street, above Master, but not seriously injured. Taken to his home, on Fifteenth, above Master street.

A CHRONIC DISORDERLY.—This morning, Henry Heck, living at No. 117 Eutaw street, charged Christopher Hauserath, residing in the house adjoining his own, with disorderly conduct, annoying the citizens generally, who got up a petition for his arrest. It was alleged that every Saturday night he would regularly create a disturbance. Hauserath was held in $600 bail to keep the peace.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred this morning at No. 945 St. John's street. The roof caught fire from a spark falling from a chimney. Loss, $50.

FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
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Five-Twenties of 1865,
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BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
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CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

ST. LOUIS BONDS.—We offer for sale a limited amount of SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Having twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in New York, AT THE LOW PRICE OF EIGHTY-ONE, And accrued interest. We recommend them as a reliable and undoubted security, yielding about eight per cent. to the purchaser.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
7 24 6t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.—THE SPLENDID new steamer SUE, Captain C. TAGGART, will take the "Felton's" place on the CAPE MAY ROUTE.
The SUE was built to run in the Chesapeake Bay, is handsomely furnished, has fine state-room accommodations, and fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
The SUE will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; returning on alternate days at 8 A. M.
Fare to Cape May, $2 50, including carriage hire.
Servants, 1 75, " "
Children, 1 25, " "
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 26 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 22 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA REACOCK will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [6 25 3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
The Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (enter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
The Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31mwfrp] S. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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12 2mrp